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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1875. NO 178.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Transit of Exports from Canada Through United States Territory.

Examination on the Frontier Strenuously Opposed.

Portland and the Grand Trunk Railroad Threatened with Great Damage.

A Case for the Courts if Secretary Bristow Insists.

THE MEXICAN SENATORIAL PARTY FALLS TO PIECES.

Treasury Department Preparing Statistics for the Centennial.

The Huge Claim of San Domingo on Our Government.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1875.

Trouble Over the Treaty of Washington.

The recent ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the mode of transit of goods from Canada across the territory of the United States for export at the three ports recognized under the Treaty of Washington, has resulted in one of the most important issues which has come up for many years. The order of promulgation of the new regulations under the treaty, which was to have been made some days ago, has been delayed, awaiting the signature of the President. The main question at stake, is the destruction of the commerce of Portland, and the diversion of a valuable transit trade from the United States. When the Grand Trunk line was established from Detroit to Montreal communication was opened by the same road from Detroit, via Port Huron and Montreal, to Portland. The line now carries an immense amount of Western freights, grain, lumber and cattle from our own States, and has become the threatening rival of the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio and Lake Shore railroads in the transportation of our own products, particularly for export. The two other great Canada lines—the Great Western, from Detroit to the Suspension bridge, and the Canada Southern, from Grosse Isle, at the head of Lake Erie, to Buffalo—acting in co-operation with the New York road, and making their sea outlet at New York city, also offer a decided competition. It has been customary for some years to send freights in transit through on customs seals and, to accommodate their export trade, the Grand Trunk built immense warehouses and docks at Portland, at a cost of millions. Under the recent orders of the Secretary, all goods hitherto examined at Portland as they went aboard the ships, must be examined at Island Pond, on the border. The enforcement of this order would not only render the warehouses at Portland useless, but would necessitate the erection of new ones at Island Pond. The Grand Trunk people contend that, if compelled to abandon their warehouses at Portland, they will complete the intercolonial road, now in part in running order, to Halifax, which will give them an export road independent of our lines and a port on British soil open at all seasons of the year. The result of the transferring of this trade to Halifax, will be that the immense American export from Michigan and the tier of States westward and contiguous to the great lakes, will be virtually exported at Port Huron and will not again enter the United States. It is proposed, instead of the transportation and exportation entry now required at Island Pond, to make a compromise by getting out a new form, to be designated a manifest entry bond, to be given on the frontiers and to be cancelled upon the return of the proper papers from the port of export. The Maine people will test the matter in the courts, if they cannot get satisfactory action in the department.

The Mexican Excursion Disbanded.

A private dispatch from New Orleans, from one of the Senatorial Mexican excursion party, received to-night, says that the party has disbanded. Some of them will return home, while others speak of taking the mail boat to Vera Cruz. None of them will go on the Government steamer.

Figures for the Centennial.

The Treasury Department is preparing for exhibition at the Centennial, a document which will contain an elaborate and comprehensive history of the financial transactions of our Government, during the last one hundred years. The volume will contain, in detail, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the period named, a history of all our loans and extracts from hitherto unpublished manuscripts of some of our earlier financiers.

The San Domingo Claim.

No importance is attached to the statement, which comes by way of New York, that the Dominican Government is about to prefer a five million dollar claim against the United States, on account of Baez's movements while he was under the protection of our Government. It is believed here that speculators are at the bottom of this measure.

Senator Scott,

who arrived here Friday from his visit to Florida, left for home yesterday.

Postal Intelligence.

The following is a list of postal changes and post officers appointed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending April 3, 1875, from the official record:

PENNSYLVANIA.

James S. Hastings, March 31, appointed a regular letter carrier at Allegheny city, vice William S. Wirts, resigned.

Name and Site Changed—Fowlersville, Columbia county, to Williamsburg, and Hiram Whitmire appointed vice Z. T. Fowler resigned.

Discontinued—Black Ash, Crawford county, papers transferred to Sugar Lake.

Postmasters Appointed—William M. Hess, Hobbie, Luzerne county, *vice* A. Shobert, resigned; Allen O. Eggleston, Vernon, Wyoming county, *vice* M. Eggleston, resigned; John Nichols, Pearson, Lebanon county, *vice* Wm. Lerch; William H. Rex, Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon county, *vice* J. Hamilton, resigned; Z. Taylor Fowler, Willow Springs, Columbia county, *vice* J. Hicks, resigned; Charles A. Brown, Brandywine, Chester county, *vice* J. S. Hyde, declined; Harvey Brant, Saunertown, Montgomery county, *vice* J. N. Meyerhardt, resigned; Michael P. Eagen, Silver Creek, Schuylkill county, *vice* F. B. Rein, resigned; Makina Yager, Nesquehoning, Bucks county, *vice* J. M. Carr, resigned; Jackson Ha man, McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, *vice* G. M. McAlevy, resigned; B. Edson, Lieolnsville, Crawford county, *vice* L. S. Lincoln, resigned; James Campbell, Knob, Beaver county, *vice* R. Snead, resigned; Isaac K. Meyer, Eagleville, Montgomery county, *vice* W. F. Ellis, resigned; Levi Wilderm th, Crooked Hill, Montgomery county, *vice* H. Specht, resigned; T. Elwood Palmer, Caestersville, Chester county, *vice* J. K. Sharpless, resigned; Jacob M. Char. Blue knob, Blair county, *vice* J. M. Cline, resigned; Joseph M. Hunsicker, Sussex, Sussex county, *vice* G. R. Robbitt, declined.

OHIO

Postmaster Appointed—William McKee, Columbia station, Lorain county, *vice* Richard O. Newton; Elie A. Tessander, Union Plains, Brown county, *vice* John Allison; Nesley Pewers, North, Washington, Hardin county, *vice* F. B. Kinner, resigned; George D. Roberts, New Somerset, Jefferson county, *vice* J. L. Nilson, resigned; Reuben Johnson, East Plymouth, Ashtabula county, *vice* Anson N. Tracy, resigned; Lewis Zeanna, Tunnel, Washington county, *vice* James M. Malcomb, resigned; John Cadwell, Bloomville, Wyandot county, *vice* Charlotte Carl, resigned; John McNamara, New Portland, Summit county, *vice* Robert Cadwell, resigned; E. Henry, Portersville, Perry county, *vice* John H. Newman, removed; Fred. Sauerbrun, Iron Furnace, Scioto county, *vice* Joseph W. Blair, removed; P. D. Hopkins, Hopkinsville, Warren county, *vice* John Hopkins, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Postoffice Re-established—Walkersville, Lewis county, route 4,25,Christiana, Sinnin, P. M.

Sites Changed—Webb's Mills, Richie county, to Smithville, and Michael A. Ayres continued P. M.

Established—Frozen Camp, Jackson county, route 4,18, W. W. Parsons, P. M.; Salem, Greenbrier county, route 4,170, Wm. F. Taylor, P. M.

Postmaster Appointed—A. B. Johnston, Uniontown, Wetzel county, *vice* F. B. Stansberry, resigned.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1875.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

Rear Admiral Mulvaney, commanding the North Atlantic station, reports that one Spanish man-of-war, lying off Havana, has forty cases of yellow fever, and another has thirty-six cases. No cases have appeared on any of the United States steamers yet. The United States steamers Plymouth, Ossippee and Shawmut, anchored off Key West, have been ordered on a cruise in a more northern latitude, and other vessels of the North Atlantic station have been ordered to make Port Royal their headquarters.

The collector at Key West telegraphs: "There have been only three sporadic cases of yellow fever; no other cases and no real cause for alarm.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 59 to 69 First avenue.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

WHOLESALE DEFECTION OF CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 3.—Since the issue of General Cabrera's manifesto, two hundred and forty-four officers have left the service of Don Carlos and entered France. Of these nine were generals. Many others have surrendered to the Alfonsists.

LONDON, April 3.—Advices from Spain represent the prospects of peace increasing daily. One hundred and eighty Carlist officers have already given in their submission to Alfonso.

Austria.

UNVEILING THE MAXIMILIAN MONUMENT.

TRIESTE, April 3.—The ceremony of unveiling the monument to the memory of the late Emperor Maximilian, took place in presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, archdukes, ministers and an immense concourse of people. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. Speeches were made, dwelling upon the merits of Maximilian and expressing the attachment of the inhabitants of Trieste to the imperial house. The Emperor, who was deeply moved, cordially thanked the people for their manifestations of loyalty.

Germany.

CLOSE OF THE FULDA CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops at Fulda has closed. A message was received from the Pope, conveying his blessing and urging the bishops to persevere.

England.

FAILURE OF A METAL FIRM.

LONDON, April 3.—Wilson McLay & Co., metal merchants, have suspended, owing to difficulties arising from their American contracts for rails. The liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Steamships Abyssinia, City of Montreal and Herder arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 5-8@93 3-4; for account 93 3-4@93 7-8. United States bonds 5-20's 1865, 107 1-2; do 1867, 107 1-2; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 105 1-2. New York Central 92; Erie 27; Illinois Central 98.

PARIS, April 3.—Rentes 61 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 7d; Orleans 7 1-2d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export, and 9,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. No. 1 spring wheat, per centle, 9s 2d; No. 2 do 8s 10d; winter 9s 2d. Corn, per quarter, 33s. Flour 25s. Pork 86s. Lard 56s 6d.

THE MINERS.

Rioting at Donaldson—Meeting of Strikers at Hazleton—The Governor's Proclamation.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 3.—At Donaldson, in the western section of the county, heretofore undisturbed, a gang of men armed with pistols and clubs attacked the men at the West End colliery at night, and also attacked the homes of a number of Union men, and did much damage.

HAZLETON, April 3.—A delegate meeting of several branches of the Miners' Union belonging to this region, was held here to-day. Its object is supposed to have had some bearing on the works at Mount Pleasant. Rumors are circulating of a mass meeting of miners to be held Monday. The merchants of the town who formed part of the Sheriff's posse Wednesday and Thursday, have incurred the opposition of the miners. A grocer's wagon, sent to Ebervale to deliver goods, was stoned out of town and the driver obliged to return without delivering his goods. Several of the merchants were ordered out to assist the Sheriff, fearing to offend the Hill-will of the miners, refused to go, preferring to risk the penalty.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—Governor Hartranft has issued a proclamation ——which he says:

WHEREAS, It is represented to me that in the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill certain evil-disposed persons have combined themselves together, in violation of law, causing terror to law-abiding citizens and placing life and property in peril by their tumultuous and disorderly conduct, and with force and arms are intruding upon the rights of individuals and corporations and preventing well-disposed persons from the pursuit of their lawful employment and avocations; and

WHEREAS, It is made the duty of the Executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, do command all such evil-disposed persons in the aforesaid and other counties, to disperse and depart from further unlawful combinations and demonstrations, and to return without delay to their homes; and all such persons are hereby notified that if they fail forthwith to comply with this command, the sheriffs of said counties shall call for whatever military aid may be necessary to preserve order, protect life and property and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth.

POTTSVILLE, April 4—It is arranged that John Siney accompanies John Welsh, President of the Schuylkill county branches of the Miners' Association, to Carbon and Luzerne counties to induce a strike there.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy — Conductor Killed — Several Wounded.

OMAHA, NEB., April 3.—About 12:30 this morning, the Chicago express train which left here Saturday evening and the Pacific express train bound west collided between Albia and Tyrone, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, completely wrecking both engines and instantly killing H. L. Miller, conductor of the Chicago express. Engineers Pugh and Streater, and fireman McDonald sustained serious but not fatal injuries. One of the baggage masters is missing. The wreck took fire, but was quickly extinguished. Mr. Miller, postal clerk on the west bound train, was seriously burned by the stove falling on him. The accident was caused by the telegraph operator failing to deliver a train order. Mr. C. B. Orton, son of President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, rendered efficient medical aid to the wounded and suffering. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Partly cloudy and cooler weather, north to east winds and rising barometer, followed by threatening weather.

The steamer Heela, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston.

The steamer Ohio, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia.

There was a Mitchel parade in St. Louis yesterday, which was addressed by Judge Thomas J. Daly.

The Indiana editorial excursion arrived at Evansville saturday, and were hospitably entertained.

The steamers Celtic and Idaho, from Liverpool, and State of Louisiana, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The steamer Great Republic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning.

Delegate George Q. Cannon has appealed his polygamy case to the Territorial Supreme Court, and given $5,000 bonds.

The harbor of Erie has been entirely free from ice for several days, and there is little to be seen outside the peninsular.

The trial of John D. Lee and others, at Beaver, Utah, for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been postponed.

Inglehart's flouring mill, at Evansville, were damaged by fire, Saturday morning, to the amount of $5,000 to $10,000; insurance ——.

The London *Times* considers the Moody and Sankey movement transitory, though long to be remembered as a curious feature of religious life.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed throughout New England during the past twenty-four hours, and apprehensions of disastous freshets are felt.

Governor Porter, of Tennessee, has pardoned ex-State Senator Robert McKenna, sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for marrying his former wife's granddaughter.

William Hoge, President of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, and member of the New York banking firm of William Hoge & Co., died in St. Louis Saturday night.

Advices from Rome say that a Papal Nuncio to Spain has left the Vatican for Madrid, bearing instructions to the Spanish clergy to strive for the restoration of peace under Alfonso.

It is reported in London, from Madrid, that Professor Piner, of the University of Madrid, was arrested because he petitioned the King against the recent reactionary educational decrees. The Professor, although ill, was sent to Cadiz for transportation to Fernand.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says there is reason to fear that the impending deposition of the Archbishop of Bresslau may occasion delicate complications in the relations of Austria and Prussia, owing to the fact that a portion of the Arch-Episcopal diocese is in Austrian territory.

John E. Bossieux, President, and Thomas S. Armistead, Cashier, of the Dollar Savings bank of Richmond, which collapsed during the panic in September, were arrested and charged with embezzling fourteen thousand dollars of the funds of the bank and with making fraudulent entries. They were committed to jail until Tuesday, bail being refused.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

SAN DOMINGO.

A Bill of Five Millions to be Sent Hither —Responsibility of our Government for the Eccentricities of Baez.

SAN DOMINGO, April 3.—It is stated that this Government is now being hard pressed by about two thousand of its citizens, victims of Baez's action while under the immediate protection of United States ships of war, to present a claim on the United States Government for losses and injuries to the Government and people arising therefrom. The foundation of this claim has been taken from a speech of Senator Sumner of March 27, 1871, on the violations of international law and usurpations of war powers. The Government intends, it is said, to present a claim for five millions of dollars, but has not yet decided how or by whom they will present it, having no diplomatic representative in Washington. The argument the Dominican Government will submit in support of this claim, recites all about Baez's accession to power, his attempt to dispose of the country and the lease of Samana; declares that he was maintained in power by United States troops and was compelled to flee when they ceased to support him; that while occupying the Presidency, protected by United States troops, he plundered the treasury of a large portion of its revenue and ill treated citizens; alludes to many other facts in regard to the relations between the United States and Santo Domingo which have occupied attention during several years; and declares that the acts of the United States Government were in violation of international law, and that it is responsible for the losses and injuries occasioned by the protection of Baez.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Mexican Party Divided—The Senators Turn Back—List of Those Who Go On.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—The Senatorial excursion to Mexico is abandoned. Advices from Washington, fear of yellow fever and the illness of Mrs. Morton are among the causes alleged for the change of front, which is regarded as significant. Senators Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Dennis and Patterson and Wayne McVeagh and wife sailed on the Dispatch today for Cedar Keys and a cruise along the Florida coast and thence to some Atlantic port. Senator Morton is detained at the St. Charles Hotel on account of the illness of Mrs. Morton, who is improving. They will probably go by rail to-morrow. The steamer City of Havana sailed at noon for Vera Cruz, having been detained several hours for the arrival of important dispatches from Washington for the Mexican Government. The following were among her passengers: Col. Thomas A. Scott and Mr. Mackiey, of Philadelphia; Gen. Will Walter Phelps, of New York; ex-Governor Jos. E. Brown, wife and son; Captain Grant, Mr. Nutting and son and Miss Peters, of Georgia; Ben Perley Poor and daughter, of Boston; Richard Weightman and wife, of New Orleans, and Hon. E. L. Plumb.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1875.

THE SCANDAL TRIAL—DEPOSITION OF HENRY M. CLEVELAND TAKEN AT HIS BEDSIDE—NO EXTRA PAY FOR THE JURORS.

The illness of Henry M. Cleveland has made it necessary that his testimony in the Beecher trial should be taken at his residence. The examination began yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, Mr. Cleveland reclining in bed while answering the questions, which were taken down by a stenographer, and are to be written out and read in court at the conclusion of Beecher's testimony.

At half-past six o'clock a recess was taken for dinner until eight o'clock when the examination was resumed and continued until after 10:30. The examination will be resumed in the same manner each afternoon until the testimony is concluded. The testimony of Cleveland is regarded as important to both sides on account of his confidential relations with Beecher in reference to matters at issue on the trial, and his consequent knowledge of important facts relating thereto.

If rumor is to be believed, Mr. Cleveland testified that he was manager of the *Christian Union* on June 2d, 1873, and that Mr. Beecher was in charge of the paper, in New York, between eleven and twelve o'clock that day.

The Supervisors of Brooklyn have refused extra pay to the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher case, and voted down the resolution to indorse the bill pending in Albany, providing for extra pay.

ASSIGNMENT FOR DANA.

Charles A. Dana, learning that an attachment had been issued against him from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, surrendered to-day to the United States Marshal. His counsel then asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, stating the marshal to appear and show cause why Mr. Dana should be detained. The United States District Attorney asking for an adjournment, it was arranged that the hearing would take place Tuesday next, Dana meanwhile being allowed to go on parole.

THE CARDINAL'S CARRIAGE.

The state carriage of Cardinal McClosky was placed on exhibition to-day by the manufacturer. It is an eight spring Berlin coach, of unpretending appearance, but of the finest workmanship. Its weight is 1,605 pounds. The body is black, while the running part is painted very dark green. It is lined with satin. There are few mountings, used as handles of the doors and settings of the lamps, are of plain polished silver. The Cardinal's coat of arms has been handsomely emblazoned on the doors. It consists of a shield vert, bearing three crosslets argent, on chevron gules between two stars in chief and a flower de luce in base or. The crest is a double crosslet or. The carriage will be drawn, on state occasions, by heavy black horses with silver mounted harness. It cost three thousand dollars.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR BENEFIT.

The subscription entertainment to-night, in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the fund to meet the expenses of the American riflemen in their contest in Ireland, next summer, with the Irish team, netted $4,000.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1875.

FRESHET IN A JERSEY RIVER—FOUR BRIDGES DESTROYED IN TWENTY MILES.

A destructive freshet occurred in the Wallkill river yesterday, sweeping away the ice, which, in its passage down the river, destroyed all the bridges between Pellet's Island and Montgomery, four in number, within a distance of twenty miles. The Montgomery and Wallkill bridges are yet in danger. Those already gone cannot be replaced short of $100,000. The Hudson river is open to Newburg.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WALKER.

Professor F. W. Walker, the scientist of Brooklyn, died to-night from the effects of an overdose of fluid extract of hemlock, which he took medicinally.

CLEVELAND.

Democratic Nomination for Mayor—A Meadville Young Lady Killed.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—The Democrats of this city to-day nominated N. P. Payne for Mayor.

A young lady, named Anna Grimes, was killed this afternoon by being thrown from a carriage at the corner of Erie and Superior streets. She fell on the curbing and fractured her skull. Deceased was a resident of Meadville, Pa.

EVANSVILLE.

Sudden Death of the Widow of a Well-known Steamboatman.

EVANSVILLE, April 3.—Mrs. Samuel Archer died very suddenly at 3:15 this morning, at the residence of J. N. Silverthorn, river editor of the *Journal*, where she was employed as housekeeper. Her late husband, Captain Samuel Archer, was a noted steamboat pilot and commander. Her remains were sent to her daughter, Mrs. Schumck, a Cannelton.

FIRE RECORD.

Block Burnt in Buffalo—Fireman Killed.

BUFFALO, April 3.—At 5:30 P. M. a fire broke out in the five-story brick building known as the Coit block, at West Swan and Pearl streets, occupied by White & Bayley, lithographers and printers, John E. Marshall, envelope manufacturer, and others. The building was totally destroyed. White & Bayley's loss is estimated at $145,000; insured for $85,000. Total loss $220,000; insurance $140,000. Edward J. Chester, fireman of Liberty hose, while on the third floor, was killed by the falling of the fourth floor.

Trenton, N. J.—$60,000.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—A fire this morning destroyed the finishing department of Cooper, Hewett & Co.'s wire mill, causing damages to the amount of $60,000; no insurance.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

This school has been removed during the past week from its old location on Grant street, to the fine new building recently purchased for its use on the corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The friends of the Institute congratulate themselves on the great improvement in its accommodations. The work of the school will be reviewed on Wednesday morning, 7 instant.

INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

An Old Man's Neck Broken by a Fall—A Young Woman Dies Under Sad Circumstances—A Little Boy Shot and Killed.

Coroner McCallin held two inquests yesterday. The first was in the case of an old man named David Somers, aged sixty-one years, who resided on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, the circumstances of whose death, as far as could be gleaned from the testimony, are as follows: Saturday evening the deceased, together with his wife, retired about half-past ten o'clock. Yesterday morning his wife found him lying at the foot of a flight of steps leading from the sidewalk to the basement of his dwelling, dead. His neck was broken, and it was evident he fell down the stairway. Scattered around the body were a number of packages of groceries. It is conjectured from this latter fact that Mr. Somers left his bed when his wife was asleep, for the purpose of laying in a supply of groceries for Sunday, and upon returning to the house received the fatal injury in the manner indicated. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A young woman named Mary E. Fisher, aged nineteen years, died at two o'clock Saturday afternoon, at a house on Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, occupied by a man with whom she had lived in the capacity of housekeeper. It was developed at the inquest yesterday that the deceased had been sick about three weeks, and that two doctors who had attended her said her disease was inflammation of the bowels. It also transpired that the woman, shortly before her death, told her nurse that she had taken something procured at a drug store for the purpose of producing an abortion, and it was this stuff that made her sick. She also gave the name of her seducer. The jury, in accordance with the testimony of the physicians, gave a verdict of "death from inflammation of the bowels."

An inquest was held Saturday on a little boy, three years old, named August Zwickel, who died from the effects of a pistol wound. The little boy and his brother were playing with the pistol, when it was accidentally discharged in the hands of the brother, the contents passing through the right arm and almost through the body. The father's name is Conrad Zwickel, and he is a machine shop at 61 Chestnut street, and resides at No. 15 Oten street, Allegheny. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to the citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending April 2, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fluid Ejectors—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Filed December 24, 1874.

Machines for Tapping Mains—John J. Quinn, Philadelphia, assignor of one-half his rights to Edward T. Jameson, same place. Filed October 3, 1874.

Combined Bill Holders and Separators—Alex. M. Lockhart, Pittsburgh. Filed January 26, 1875.

Grain Separators—William S. Clymans, Bernd Cabbig. Filed January 25, 1875.

Railway Rail Joints—Joel M. Kenny, Blairsville. Filed January 27, 1875.

Water Wheels—L. H. Royer, Ephrata. Filed February 8, 1875.

Machines for Relishing Tenons—E. A. Rowley, Williamsport. Filed January 16, 1875.

Lawn Mowers—H. C. Crowell, Erie, assignor of two-thirds his right to J. Jarecki, same place. Filed February 10, 1875.

Spring Bed-Bottoms—Edward P. Bennett, Pittsburg. Filed December 28, 1874.

Pumps—John S. Ash, Buckingham. Filed September 15, 1871.

Sewing Machine Motors—Benj. C. Chambers, Shady Plain. Filed December 19, 1874.

Car Couplings—R. Hodges and M. I. Smith, West Chester, assignors of one-third their right to B. Keech, same place. Filed February 15, 1875.

OHIO.

Beer-Coolers—Benj. A. Stevens, Toledo. Filed January 18, 1875.

Manufacture of Lamp Black—Peter Neff, Gambier. Filed November 21, 1871.

Car Couplings—M. Kurtzeman, Shelby. Filed August 24, 1874.

Axle for Vehicles—B. Snyder, Johnson's Corners, assignor of one-half his right to J. B. Miller, same place. Filed December 24, 1874.

Wash Benches—Francis Way and Martin Way, Springfield. Filed January 28, 1875.

Wash Benches—Francis Way and Martin Way, Springfield. Filed February 24, 1875.

Gas Burners—The Manufacturing of Lamp Black—Peter Neff, Gambier. Filed January 25, 1875.

Wardrobe Bedsteads—Robert G. McClure, Jamestown. Filed October 3, 1874.

Sewing Gates—F. Raymond, Cleveland. Filed January 11, 1875.

Machine for Cutting Barrels—Samuel S. Steel and Nicholas Henson, Mantua. Filed October 3, 1874.

Grain Drills—Benjamin Kuhns, Dayton. Filed February 4, 1875.

Manufacture of Lamp Black—Peter Neff, Gambier. Filed January 25, 1875.

Machine for Grinding Lathe Centers—Martin R. Lenaman, Bucyrus. Filed April 24, 1874.

Gang Corn Planters—Silvanus F. Evans, Ash Ridge. Filed May 18, 1874.

Gas Burners for the Manufacture of Lamp Black—Peter Neff, Gambier. Filed January 25, 1875.

Waste Gas Burners—Peter Neff, Gambier. Filed January 25, 1875.

THE WILKINS SCHOOLS.

Another Meeting of the Finance Committee of the Central Board—The Question of Paying Teachers for the Month of March.

The Finance Committee of the Central Board of Education held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon to further consider the matter of paying the teachers of the Wilkins schools (late Thirty-seventh ward) for the month of March. It will be remembered that at a late meeting of the committee it was decided to pay for that month and the secretary of the Board was instructed to notify the teachers and the Wilkins Board that the Central Board would not be responsible for salaries in that district after April 1st.

The notification was given as directed, and the subject of paying for the month of March was again considered on Saturday. It was suggested that the committee should have the authority of the Central Board to make such payment. After considerable discussion, the suggestion was acted upon, and the Secretary was instructed not to pay and any warrants to the teachers of the Wilkins district until directed by the Central Board.

A motion was made and carried instructing the attorney of the Board to give a written opinion upon the whole case. This will include the question whether the teachers named have a claim in the nature of a contract with the Board.

The Board will meet on Tuesday of next week.

Fire this Morning.

At three o'clock this morning a fire was raging in the vicinity of the Allegheny Valley Railroad shop, corner of Railroad and Forty-sixth streets. The police telegraph dial at the Mayor's office was tried, but was not in working order. We are therefore without particulars.

Interesting.

The attention of Retail Grocers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. S. Ewart & Co., Wholesale Tea Dealers and Grocers. This firm has made a "new departure" in the tea business, by giving *gratis* to all who buy a half chest of tea from them, one of the *finest* and most economical tea cans that has yet been manufactured. Besides being very ornamental in the store, it is the means of great saving. Among some of its advantages may be mentioned that it holds exactly a half chest, so that a dealer never has any broken packages laying round his store. The tea is drawn from the *bottom*, thus preventing any breaking of the leaf, so that the last pound drawn out is just as good as the first, and no *dust* left in the can. This is an important item to retailers of tea. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call at the store of Messrs. Ewart & Co. and examine this can, and make a purchase from their immense stock of teas, which will be found to be the largest and best selected in the city, and all bought at the recent decline. This house has the reputation of doing the largest tea trade in our city, and this is owing to the *very low* prices at which they are selling.

They will be glad to duplicate any New York or Philadelphia invoice.

Give them a call.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Graff & Co., of the recently destroyed ax works of Beaver Falls, announce that they expect to have the works rebuilt and in running order by the middle of May next.

When our readers learn that four lightning rod companies are getting ready to turn out of Womelsdorf this spring, they will wish spring had never come.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Knobsticks" is the name given by the striking weavers of Philadelphia to those of their fellow-craftsmen who work for what they can get rather than join the strikers in their demands.

A Huntingdon, Pa., paper fears that the works of the Logan Iron and Steel Company, in that county, will not be carried on extensively this season, as a number of teams belonging to this industry are being disposed of.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa

White River
MILL
In Operation Again.

THE
FLOUR
NOW ARRIVING!
Orders Filled Promptly
GUARANTEED
The Best Flour in the Country for the Money.

BEWARE!
Of Dealers and Traveling Men that are representing they have the same Flour as White River, under other Brands. Dealers do this to make sales, and Traveling Men do it for the commissions they get on orders they take for Flour.

FULL LINE
GROCERIES
AND THE
GREAT IRISH SOAP.
NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

T. C. JENKINS,
CHECKERED FRONT.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Work of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keighley Pattern and Model Works, C. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN active business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase an old and well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm. The sales can be made to reach $300,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish, at lowest rates, money to be placed on good City or Allegheny Country Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to five years. For further particulars call on or apply to R. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 90 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STABLE AND Carriage House, 98 Fourth street. Immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises

FOR RENT—FINE THREE-STORY Brick store, with four-story Warerooom in rear, No. 24 Sixth street. Apply to Domestic S. M. Co., on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Fifth avenue. Apply at FEHD. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT—THE ELEGANT FRONT Dwelling, newly furnished, with or without Board. Boarding first-class. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated. Apply at No. 34 Ninth street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM, NO. 190 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 172 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCAID, 122 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—APRIL 1st, 1875, WAREHOUSE No. 11 Wood street. To a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, No. 61 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 151 St. Clair), at present occupied by J. F. Smith, Son & Co. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of L. H. SMITH, No. 49 Sixth street. tf

FOR RENT — DWELLING — THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 129 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other offices. Lighted and heated; Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. tf

FOR RENT—NO. 20 THURMAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House, 10 Rooms, Water Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for tenant by May 1st. The Lot is large and the neighborhood first-class. Rent $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen, Lot 35x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

The receipts of gold duties at the Philadelphia Custom House for last month were $955,679 81.

THE United States Circuit Court of New York has just decided that insolvent banks are liable for interest accruing before bankruptcy.

A CONVENTION of coffin makers is to meet in Philadelphia next June. It has probably been called in view of the low condition of Democracy.

IN DEMOCRATIC Virginia a repudiation party is threatened for the next campaign, and among other disgraceful propositions enunciated, is one that the General Government, having conquered the State, is bound for its debts.

THE editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* says the "Devil persists in standing behind his back, night and day howling for copy." This is the case with most Democratic editors, judging from the character of their papers.

Notwithstanding the declination of the Russian Government to take part in the Centennial celebration, extensive preparations are being made by the manufacturers of that country for proper representation at the Exhibition.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has refused to pay the coupons of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, which matured on the first of the month. By its lease for thirty-three years the company guaranteed to cash these coupons.

THE March returns of the dry goods importations at New York, show a considerably greater activity than is ordinarily manifested at this time of the year, chiefly attributable, no doubt, to the recent advance in tariff rates, the total entries being $2,329,889 in excess of last year. The increase has been principally in woolens and silks, the stocks of which are now comparatively low. For the past three months the total importations foot up $36,509,765, against $31,916,591 for the corresponding period last year.

THE notice which the Secretary of the Treasury has just given, calling attention to the custom of paying interest without rebate, is doubtless put forth as a measure to ease the market, under a belief that it will tend to depress gold, the downward tendency of which encourages the hope that the sale of the new five per cent. bonds will soon be resumed here. During the recent high rates for gold they were very slow of sale, except in Europe, the market there being affected only by the rates of exchange.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severity of the past winter in the lake regions, the prospects are that the opening of navigation will take place quite early. On the west shore of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Chicago, the ice is said to have all disappeared, and reports from the north are favorable to a speedy break-up. Advices from the lower lakes are also much more favorable than a few days ago. On the whole, it seems probable that the first passage through the straits the coming season will be as early if not earlier than that of last year.

THE present Illinois laws in regard to corporations, tax these bodies once for all their visible property and once again on their whole capital stock; that is to say, they tax the property and then tax the title to the property. In an appeal recently taken by one of these bodies to the United States courts, it has just been decided that the taxation of the capital stock of any corporation having non-resident stockholders is unconstitutional. This is a virtual overthrow of the system, inasmuch as any corporation may easily pass some of its stock into non-resident hands.

IN a case which last week came before the United States Supreme Court from Franklin county, Missouri, that tribunal decided that where the county court mistook legislation as discretionary, which provided that the question of the construction of roads might be submitted to the people for information, and did not so submit it, and the Legislature afterward passed a general curative act for all cases arising under the original act, new bonds issued in pursuance of the curative act in place of the original ones in payment for constructions, were void. This decision is of considerable importance to the holders of the securities of such counties.

THE Centennial Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association have appointed Mr. J. B. PEARSE, of Philadelphia, as their agent to make all necessary arrangements for the collection of iron ores, fuels, etc., for display at the Centennial Exhibition. It is understood that he will begin immediately the work assigned him, which includes the collection of sufficient funds to meet the expenses which must be incurred in making the display the success it ought to be. Storage rooms for the reception of ores, etc., have been engaged, and as soon as he can prepare and publish instructions to intending exhibitors the committee will be ready to receive specimens. His office will be in the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, and to him all correspondence relating to ores should be addressed.

THE Newark (N. J.) *Convict*, gives an interesting detailed description of an invention just patented by Mr. H. M. PAINE, the inventor of the electric motor, the importance of which, should it be generally employed as proposed, can hardly be overestimated. It is designed to utilize, as a motive power, the static pressure of water mains without any wastage or impairment of such pressure. It consists in the construction of a chamber and piston of such character that the piston rises or moves out under pressure without any variation of quantity. Thus, if the chamber has a capacity of ten cubic inches before the piston moves out, its capacity will be only ten cubic inches after it has moved out, so that motion is obtained under pressure by the simple change of shape, of what would be termed the cylinder of a steam engine, without any variation of quantity. It is claimed that, by the application of this invention, every man who has water pipes in his building may have a power costing but little, that is practically as great as that of a hydrostatic press, which is one of the greatest forces known.

A TOTAL eclipse of the sun takes place to-day, visible, however, only in Madagascar, Siam, and other parts of Farther India. It will be observed by scientific parties from various quarters of the world, our own country included. These observations, if successfully made, may mark an important era in future solar and stellar eclipses, by furnishing data to increase the perfection of our solar and lunar tables. Geologists, chemists, and physical scientists generally, will be deeply interested in the results. It has lately been observed by scientific men who have turned their especial attention to the structure and composition of the corona, that the metals the record of which is most conspicuous in the solar spectrum, hydrogen, magnesium, calcium, sodium and metals of the iron group, are actually existing in the order of the old atomic weights. It has also been remarked that a star, as it gradually gets older, may be found to give us a spectrum belonging to a gradually-increasing depth of the solar atmosphere, as it exists now. As a star gets older it gets colder; and it has been surmised, with reference to the various classes of stars in the heavens, that when a star thus cools with age, certain metalloids are enabled to exist in lower down in the atmosphere of the orb, until, at last, this metalloid rain, so to speak, falling on the metals below, gives the materials for a future crust. It is, therefore, not impossible that we are on the verge of a great discovery as to the prime mode of the formation of celestial bodies, a discovery often hinted at, but never finally made and clinched.

THE Connecticut State election takes place to-day. A full State ticket, Legislature and members of Congress are to be chosen. The Republicans have made an active and vigorous campaign, but so have the Democrats. The State is close and uncertain at best; and may be set down as Democratic whenever there is no great issue to help the Republicans. Our friends have great odds to overcome in order to win a technical victory. The present Legislature is heavily Democratic, the House alone having a Democratic majority of forty-two. Governor INGERSOLL, who leads the Democratic ticket again this year, was elected last year by a majority of 1,800 over both the Republican and Prohibition candidates. The latter have again a ticket in the field to aid the Democrats by drawing off Republican votes, and our party is further hampered by gerrymandering laws which the Democratic Legislature passed last year. This is specially the case in the large cities, which were cut up into wards to suit Democratic scheming. The greatest victory looked for is the reduction of the Democratic majority upon the State ticket, and the re-election of General HAWLEY and Mr. STARKWEATHER to Congress. Should our friends do better than this it will be a great credit to them, and a still further indication of the turning of the tide against the Democracy. Should the latter carry the election, they will having nothing whatever to crow over; since it will simply be a case of the Dutch taking Holland.

Michigan also chooses a Supreme Court Judge, two Regents of the State University, and township officers, to-day. The campaign in that State has not been a demonstrative one, and there have been no public meetings held and no stump speeches made by either party. Still, there has been considerable quiet work done by both organizations, and the Republicans expect to carry the State by a considerably increased majority over last fall. Municipal elections also occur to-day in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

DEFAMATION OF PUBLIC MEN.

Governor HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, and Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, are both notable instances of the fallibility in judgment of those who set themselves up as arbiters of public opinion.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN was chosen at the last election in South Carolina, and every effort was made that could be made, by certain papers calling themselves Republican, in the Northern States, to cast reproach upon him, and prevent his election. He was denounced in the New York *Times*, and in some other papers which stand up so straight on the Republican side that they constantly lean over to the other, as the tool of a corrupt ring in South Carolina politics, and as one who had himself defiled his hands by complicity with Governor MOSES, as his Secretary of State. The saddest predictions were indulged in as to the evils that would befall the State if such a calamity should happen as CHAMBERLAIN'S election.

The calamity, as anticipated, did happen. CHAMBERLAIN was elected. The Republicans of South Carolina knew when they had a good candidate, if some of the Northern Republicans did not, and they stuck to him manfully, in spite of lamentations in New York and elsewhere. The clamor of the fearful souls had as little effect upon them as a similar clamor had upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania in 1872. The Republicans of South Carolina not only knew their own business, but knew how to attend to it.

And now, behold, after months of severe trial, CHAMBERLAIN turns out to be a model Governor, and who so loud in praising him as those who so lately and so bitterly traduced him? They have tendered him no apology for the bad things they said of him, and are careful to hide the record of their bad judgment concerning him; but they seek to make up for it by indulging in eulogies as fulsome as their former abuse of him was violent. To read those papers, now, one might be tempted to believe that they had been the first to discover his true worth.

The same course was pursued toward Governor HARTRANFT in 1872. He was then attacked, abused, traduced, insulted, mocked and denounced as dishonest, incapable, and vile beyond conception. He was charged with having defrauded the State, himself, and with permitting others to defraud it, and it was predicted that the State would, if he were elected, become the prey of thieves and scoundrels of every possible degree. The New York *Tribune* led off in this disreputable attack upon one of the very best men Pennsylvania has ever produced, and was followed by the Springfield *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and various other papers of lower degree. So persistent and violent were these attacks that the Republican press, outside of Pennsylvania, were appalled by it and were driven into a silence that indicated a fear, at least, that the allegations might be true, and Republicans of the State were consequently left to fight the battle out, themselves, as best they could, and they *did* fight it out, most nobly. They vindicated their own sagacity in their choice of a leader, as well as the integrity of their candidate, by sticking to him, in spite of the faint-heartedness of their friends elsewhere, and they had their reward in one of the grandest victories ever won on the field of politics.

And now, after nearly three years' service as Governor, even the scandalous and reckless New York *Tribune* has discovered that HARTRANFT is a good Governor and an honest man. It concedes his purity and integrity, and admits that he has faithfully met his many and grave responsibilities. He is, in fact, complimented on all hands as one of the best Governors the State has ever had. He has passed through the seven-times heated furnace, and come out without the smell of fire upon his garments.

Here, then, are two striking instances of popular injustice to worthy and deserving men; and the injustice, in both cases, was so glaring that men are led to marvel how it could ever have been committed. And it never could have been committed if those who permitted themselves to be guilty of it were not habitually given to harsh and hasty judgment. Within a few years past it has become the fashion to pounce down upon every public man against whom a breath of suspicion is emitted and hold him up as a criminal, without pausing to ask the poor privilege of being heard. It is enough if somebody suspects him. He must be a criminal or he would not be charged with criminality. In the jurisprudence which guides this class of journalists, every public man is to be considered guilty until he proves himself innocent, and even then he has to undergo a long quarantine as having come from a suspected port.

The confessed injustice shown towards Governors HARTRANFT and CHAMBERLAIN should be sufficient in itself to teach a higher charity in public judgment, generally. Many a high-toned and worthy man is kept out of public life through fear of having to encounter the harshness of judgment which has so long been visited upon those who have consented to serve the people. If ever this class is moved from its enforced retirement, it will be by setting up a higher and a better standard of treatment. The press must learn to treat public men fairly, if it wishes to see such a class of men brought into public life. Men of means, men of culture, men of high reputation and exalted character, will never seek office for either its honors or emoluments; but their regard for the community in which they live might prompt them to bear their share of public duty, if only they could feel sure they would not be assailed as villains the moment they put their heads above the surface.

The fact that such men as HARTRANFT and CHAMBERLAIN are finally vindicated is not, of itself, a sufficient inducement to undergo the fearful ordeal they have passed through.

The devil, it is said, is not as black as he is painted; and it is certain that very few public men are as bad as they are represented. There are some who pass for good, who are really bad; but they are not numerous; and there is much more integrity in public life than most of us are willing to admit. That it might be increased, we are free to confess; but it never will be so long as the press stands, with a drawn club, ready to strike the first head that comes within reach, regardless of the right or wrong of such action.

The Business Future.

The Boston *Transcript* but echoes what we are now hearing from almost every quarter when it says: "Cropping out, everywhere, are indications that the long night of trade will soon give way to the brighter hours of industrial and mercantile activity. These tokens appear in the resumption of work by manufacturing corporations, the operations of which had been suspended for months; in the more hopeful tone of the business classes, causing cautious mention to be made of future comprehensive enterprises—and are dimly exhibited by slight, premonitory real estate movements. From all quarters come the tidings that the era of restoration and of remunerative activity has dawned. People are determined not to continue longer under the shadow of the old monetary cloud. There is an abundance of means, a return of a portion at least of the confidence necessary to commercial interchange; and therefore, abundant grounds for believing in a fair and encouraging future.

The appeal case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company against Maryland, involving the question of the liability of the company to pay the State one-fifth of its receipts for the transportation of passengers on the Washington branch of its road, is being argued before the United States Supreme Court.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It will be nip and tuck in Connecticut to-day.

Our Vienna Jay bird is winging his way homeward.

A case of feminine Siamese twins is reported at Staunton, Indiana.

The voices of the bluebirds and the robins are once more heard in the land.

Culture is not incompatible with business. There is more "refinement" in the oil business.

There is considerable uncertainty as to which way the cat is going to jump in Connecticut to-day.

The Secretary of War will soon make a trip to the Yellowstone Park in company with General Sheridan.

The donkey that recently vanquished the lioness in Cincinnati has since died from mortification. What an ass!

A New England paper describes a patent "torpedo" whaling harpoon that it thinks might be made a-whale-able.

They claim to have discovered a starch mine out in Colorado. Probably somebody has struck a potato patch.

A financial crisis is feared at Berlin. This will tickle the French to distraction. But it should send up our securities.

There were 873 deaths in New York last month from what are generally described as diseases of the respiratory organs.

General Augur has assumed command of the Department of the Gulf. He is a good soldier and will go the hole figure.

The New England cotton manufacturers are getting plenty of new hands, in place of the strikers, with no concession of prices.

In consequence of the increase of postage on third-class matter, the Postoffice Department is issuing two-cent newspaper wrappers.

Six hundred people were killed and some three thousand wounded, during the recent cyclone in Georgia and South Carolina.

What's afoot? The Emperor of Russia will go to Ems in May, and the Emperors of Germany and Austria will meet him there.

In Russia a commission is to examine the expediency of reducing the excessive number of holidays enjoyed by that too happy people.

In St. Louis, the other day, Professor Fowler, the phrenologist, was fined ten dollars for feeling a lad's head too emphatically with his fist.

A handkerchief of William Penn is to be on exhibition at the Centennial, and a curious correspondent desires to know if it is the original Penn wiper.

The only place in the United States in which the total eclipse of the sun in Farther India, to-day, will be visible, is the New York *Herald* office.

Elder Cannon, the polygamous Delegate in Congress from Utah, escaped punishment for bigamy through the operation of the statute of limitations.

At least one important reform seems likely to come out of the agitation of cremation. This is the substitution of other material than wood for coffins.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "Since the alliance between the Church of Rome and the Democrats, the latter may be truly said to be representatives of the masses."

The Secretary of the Treasury has granted a rehearing of the argument against the retroactive effect of the decision in reference to the additional tax on tobacco.

The survey of the South Pass of the Mississipi river, under the direction of Captain Eads, in charge of the construction of the proposed jetties, will begin to-day.

The first man bowled out in a recent St Louis spelling match was ex-Vice President candidate B. Gratz Brown. He didn't slip up on buttered watermelon, however.

When the counting of the money in the Treasurer's office begins, upon the retirement of General Spinner, the entire business of that bureau will be suspended.

Woman's rights. San Francisco's new three million dollar palace hotel will contain, among other features, a ladies' bullhard room, furnished in princessly style.

Reaction. At Washington Court House, Ohio, where the crusaders won their first victory and cleaned out every saloon, there are now fifteen—two more than before the crusade.

Mr. Viti, the Italian Consul at Philadelphia who recently resigned his office, has consented to serve another year, at the earnest appeal of the Italian residents of that city.

The quantity of iron to be used in the construction of the Centennial buildings will aggregate about six thousand tons of which more than five-sixths will be wrought.

Mr. Hugh Childers, a member of the English Parliament, pats the United States on the head and ventures the prediction that in fifty years it will have a population of 150,000,000.

The father of the new infant Emperor of China is reported to be a foe to progress, an enemy to foreigners and an adherent of the policy which attempts to effect their exclusion from China.

The latest reports make the supply of wheat yet to come forward from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kansas, the great cereal-growing portion of the Union, some fifty-two million bushels.

New Yorkers are in a great fret over the prospect that the opening of navigation, this year, is to be very late. The outlook was never known to be so bad before at this time in the spring, they say.

A practicable water route to connect the Mississipi river with the Atlantic ocean, has been found between Cairo, Illinois, and Darien, Georgia. The distance is 1,000 miles, of which 900 are navigable rivers.

Is is spring in Chicago. Says the *Times* of that city: "There is no surer indication of spring in this latitude than the coming to the surface of the river of floaters. Yesterday the first corpse of the season was taken in."

Twenty applications for national banks were received during last week, amounting to $1,770,000, of which $1,400,000 was from the Eastern and Middle States; $50,000 from the Southern, and $250,000 from the Western States.

The sharp competition between the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio lines has drawn greatly on the business of the Upper or Michigan and Canadian routes. Over fifty per cent. of the business of the latter was transferred to the former last month.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Horace Bushnell, the famous preacher and writer on female suffrage, is lying dangerously ill at his home in Hartford.

Pete McCartney, the distinguished counterfeiter who escaped from the St. Louis jail several weeks' ago, was recaptured lately in Texas. It is said that he paid the jailer thousands dollars for the privilege of escaping, and his re-arrest will be pretty hard on him.

The rumored abdication of the Emperor of Brazil, telegraphed from Europe, is entirely discredited in diplomatic circles and at the State Department. No information of the alleged purpose has been received at Washington, officially, which undoubtedly would have been the case if there was any truth in the report.

President Porter, of Yale College, recently gave the following laconic and excellent advice to the students in the course of an extended address: "Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love God and your fellow-men."

Poets, like prophets, would frequently appear to be without honor in their own parishes, even after death. The vandalism of the Stratford rector who cut down Shakespeare's tree and whitewashed his bust, is historic. And now Mr. Hallwell, the owner of the premises, has offered to transfer to the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon the site and grounds of New Place, Shakespeare's house, and the corporation has declined, because the expenses of keeping up the place are about thirty dollars a year more than the receipts for admission.

The Boston *Herald* sketches a late incident in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature: "The gentleman from Hudson exerted his deep and ponderous voice to its fullest extent, and swung his arms with all the majestic gesticulation at his command; and then in a peroration his left arm and hand described a semi-circle with no mean force just as the member from Northampton attempted to pass down the aisle in which the orator was standing. The result was, that the hand of one of the gentlemen and the nose of the other came in contact, and thereupon the House roared with laughter and applauded the incident. The merriment having subsided, the orator braced himself up and apologized as follows: 'Mr. Speaker, if there is any one under the sun whom I would care to strike more than another, that is the man (pointing to the member in question) I would hit.' The House was again convulsed, and the gentleman from Hudson finished his peroration as coolly as if nothing had happened."

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

The Loundesbury Case—No Difficulty in the Way of Proving the Murderer's Guilt—The Persons Really Responsible for the Crime.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, April 3, 1875.

Whatever legal difficulties may arise to embarrass justice in the case of Loundesbury, the murderer of Col. Butler, there will be no difficulty in proving all the facts connected with it, since the only witness who saw the whole transaction is still living in our midst. Capt. George Van Vliet left this place with Col. Butler, and went with him to the house and saw the shooting, and made a narrow escape of being killed himself by Loundesbury, with whom he had a personal encounter. Loundesbury was evidently determined on killing any one who would undertake his arrest, for his house was a perfect arsenal. In our community, where Colonel Butler was born, and where he spent his childhood and his manhood, and from whence he marched twice at his country's call, we ask nothing in malice, neither do we wish to create a public sentiment against the prisoner; but we do ask that the country in whose service he fell will bring the offender to justice.

We would willingly let Loundesbury go, if the instigators of this foul murder could be brought to justice. The murder of Butler by Loundesbury was simply the fruit of the seed sown by Senator Wallace and Senator Bigler in Clearfield county, who, by their treasonable speeches, had thrown the county into a state of rebellion against the Government, so that an armed force of infantry, cavalry and artillery had to be sent there to subdue it.

The pineries of Clearfield county were swarming with deserters from all portions of the nation, and they received the countenance and protection of the Democratic party there, while the teachings of Bigler and Wallace so inflamed the people against the defenders of the Union that a Union man was about as safe within the rebel lines as he was within the limits of Camp Wallace and Bigler.

It is not to be supposed that any one told Loundesbury to kill Butler; but at a large meeting held in the county during that summer, the speakers told the people not to furnish a man nor a dollar to carry on what they termed a wicked war, and urged them to resent the draft to the bitter end.

The rebellion in Clearfield county has a bloody history, as a number of men were killed there, and the Democracy has shown its appreciation of the man who instigated it by electing him to the United States Senate. While the Democracy have thus rewarded their talking man of that rebellion, it is to be hoped the loyal people will take care of the fighting man, Loundesbury.

Wallace, by his teachings, is just as surely responsible for the death of Butler as he was of the death of Casey during the coffee-pot excitement. A. P. H.

The Preservation of Forests.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In my letter of "Rivers and Floods," I made a mistake. The expense of clearing this pine land, after the saw-logs have been removed, is from forty to fifty dollars per acre, without fencing. I thought this fenced, as well as cleared, and so underestimated the wonderful facilities for making fortunes enjoyed by the farmers of this agricultural region. There are men in this neighborhood who have grown old and bent and gray, with lives of toil in turning shipmasts as fine as ever spread wings to the ocean breezes, and lumber by the million feet—men who have barely managed to live, and who will scarce have ten dollars left to bury them, who to-day would have been wealthy had they selected, on this land, a southern slope, cleared an acre or two, and with the timber cut down built them a house, fenced their little patch, with spade and hoe raised vegetables, caught ground hogs and live hog by hook and by crook, much as they have been doing, but let their timber grow. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of fine lumber has, at a perfectly ruinous cost of labor, been rolled into log heaps and burned, leaving naked ground not worth the tillage.

Now, what sort of government is it which leaves such men free to carry on this work of destruction? Such as they have evidently determined on killing! Such as they have been doing, but let their timber grow. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of fine lumber has, at a perfectly ruinous cost of labor, been rolled into log heaps and burned, leaving naked ground not worth the tillage.

Now, what sort of government is it which leaves such men free to carry on this work of destruction? Such as they have ephemeral, who comes up and perishes like Jonah's gourd, laying his impious hand on the work of centuries, and, for his ignorant whim, and fancied convenience of an hour, destroying that which it has cost ages to build, and which cannot be rebuilt for ages to come?

For the rest, for our civil liberties, on the aggregate conscience of the whole people, why should the material prosperity of the nation be left to the caprice of the individual? This property depends largely upon our navigable rivers, and these depend upon our forests; and shall the whole people stand idly by and see these destroyed? The men engaged in this work of living, on the mountains, cannot be trusted with this great interest of the whole people. They have proved, and are every day adding to the proof, of their utter lack of prudence, and it is quite time that some check were put upon their impulse of destruction.

Some time ago I met with one of the most intelligent land owners in this region, and, to my warning about the utter destruction of the forests, he replied with a guffaw and an assured air of superior wisdom:

"Why, my dear madam, we won't have all the forests cleared out in those mountains for *several years* to come. No, not for t-w-e-n-t-y y-e-a-r-s! Haw! haw! haw!"

He supposed I thought they would finish up the business that season, and felt that I should be quite outdone and filled with a sense of my total misapprehension of the danger.

Twenty years seemed to him a long time to permit one of the natural resources, a tree, to live and breathe and have a being. It is not only for the present use that a tree is cut down; but the woodman seems to be unable to control his passion, and to be revenged upon it, for being in his way.

The treeless deserts of Spain, the failing springs of New England, and shrinkage of all our Eastern rivers, have lately called attention to the vandalism of destroying our forests; but what good has come of it? Who proposes a remedy? True, Western farmers are planting belts on their prairie farms, and, in many cases, inviting disease by burying their dwellings in impenetrable shade; but what has this to do with preserving the forests of our rivers, and what can be done to preserve the little that is left of them?

In the first place, the nation can stop the premium now offered for their destruction, in the shape of a tariff on foreign lumber. The lumber business is one that need no encouragement, no protection. It does not, like iron, salt, glass, woolen and silk manufactures; like, in fact, almost any other manufacture, create wealth. On the contrary it destroys it, and the laws which favor it kill the best source of national prosperity.

In the second place, we can recognize a tree's right to life. We can cease to outlaw it, can throw around it the protection of law. We can recognize a species of property in trees, and this will be a long step in advance of where we now stand. In Pennsylvania, no person has any property right in a tree, except through municipal law; for the State does not recognize a living tree as a thing of value, or protect it as such. When cut down, and reduced to the shape of saw-logs, it becomes property and is protected as such; but while it is alive it has no rights which any one is bound to respect, and the owner of the land on which it grows has no right in or to it, which any other person is required to recognize.

The way I found this out was in this wise: Dr. Robert Mitchell, proprietor of Mitchell's mills, presented my baby with a village lot, on the first anniversary of her birth, and I saw it the next summer. On this lot were superb trees of young pines and hemlocks. Six years ago I wanted the air of the pine woods, thought of this lot and came out here to build on it, but found it a most unsightly spot of charred stumps. It was easy to identify the vandal who had made the lot valueless to us; and for the general good, I thought he should be called to account. So I consulted W. Taylor, one of our ablest lawyers, who has since been a member of Congress, and prominent candidate for Judge, who told me I could make that woodman pay just what the trees were worth for saw-logs. Only this and nothing more! I bought a lot outside of that town, and am as great a curiosity as a giraffe, because I object to a man's amusing himself hacking any and every tree near him, while he stands, five minutes, to talk on any subject, and thought it wrong for one to cut a great slab out of a beautiful maple I had carefully preserved, when he wanted a wedge, and might have to go two steps to find one of dead wood.

On every side I see the principle at work. The law gives no protection to a tree, and the owner of the ground is powerless to protect it. So, a man may as well cut down the forests on his land, and make what he can out of them, for if he does not some one will, and he has no remedy at law.

If he finds a set of men camped on his land, cutting down trees—lumbering—he can serve an injunction on them, and this costs a hundred dollars. Then he can collect the price of the lumber they have taken away, provided they are worth the money, and he can ascertain the figures, and this is all he can do.

Now, is it any wonder that our forests are falling like grain before a patent reaper, when the United States offers a bounty to timber thieves, and the State gives no protection to trees, and the people no remedy at law.

Talk of our improvements, and of the triumphs of civilization! Why it would be better for the country, to-day, that it had remained in possession of the Indians. All our improvements are a beggarly compensation for the destruction we have wrought, and if we do not take prompt measures to arrest the desolation, future generations may, and certainly will, rise up and call us cursed.

JANE GREY SWISHELM,
ZOZONIA, INDIANA COUNTY, PA.

The worst case of dead-headism on record is furnished by England. A man went into a bakery, and asked permission to warm himself, which was granted. While the baker's back was turned, the fellow took off his coat and buried himself in a trough containing the "sponge" for bread, and was suffocated when found. He literally sponged his way out of existence.

STATE NEWS.

The bay at Erie is free from ice, or nearly so.

There were 270 deaths in Williamsport during the year 1874.

They are forming a company in Emlenton to go the Black Hills.

A dead infant was found in the doorway of a bank in Scranton, last week.

The Edwin Forest mansion, in Philadelphia, will be sold within a few days.

Pottsville is to have a magazine, devoted to base ball, called the *Bat and Ball*.

The boys and girls of Tyrone are wrestling with mumps, measles and scarlet fever.

Johnstown has a *scan. mag.* case in which sixty-three witnesses have been summoned.

Emanuel Westhaeffer, of Strinestown, York county, is in jail for trying to murder his wife.

Our lively contemporary, the Easton *Free Press*, has put on a stylish and handsome new dress.

John Scott, Esq., has sold his interest in the Brookville *Republican* to Joseph B. Henderson, Esq.

A man named Bumgardner, in Fayette county, is the father of six sons, all ministers of the Gospel.

A little daughter of Philip Mdloy, of Port Royal, Juniata county, was drowned in a cistern, a few days ago.

A little daughter of Elias Leiberman, of Easton, fell while playing in the barn, on the 1st inst., and received fatal injuries.

Mrs. Catharine Shrenk, of Harrisburg, has a Bible printed at Frankfort-on-the Main, in 1564—three hundred and eleven years ago.

It is said that a number of Center county people are engaged in the criminal practice of shooting deer out of season. They should be vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

At Ursina, Somerset county, died a few days ago, an old lady, named Mrs. McNair, who had reached the advanced age of one hundred and two years. She retained her senses up until within a short time of her death. Her birth dated back to 1773.

Wilkesbarre, we are sorry to say, is gradually settling in the quicksands that underlie it. According to a computation made by the *Record of the Times* in the brief period of eight million years the city will sink below the surface of the earth.

We learn from a Reading paper that Bishop Howe, Dr. Coppee and the Rev. W. B. Morrow, of Easton, met at that city a few days ago and matured plans for the establishment of a diocesan school for boys. They have bought the Denninger mansion and estate in Reading for the purpose.

The jury in the "Can-Can" case, in Philadelphia, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It will be remembered that the company at Gilmore's varieties theater were arrested for giving an indecent exhibition. The result of the trial has caused not a little astonishment.

The new elevator at Girard Point, Philadelphia, has handled 2,000,000 bushels of grain since December last. During the ten days ending on the 2d inst., twenty-two vessels left the wharves there, carrying 843,000 bushels of wheat and corn for European ports.

The first bank of issue ever organized in Somerset county has just been established at Meyersdale, under the name of the First National bank of that place. The institution is organized with a capital of $50,000, and the gentlemen interested in it are all capitalists.

A woman in Tyrone, while engaged in cleaning house, placed a chair on top of the table and then mounted the former for the purpose of dusting some cobwebs off the ceiling. She accidentally tumbled from her high position, and fractured two ribs. Her husband thinks it is a judgment upon her for the manner in which she scolded him that morning.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Philip Flenner lives at Portage Station. He is a survivor of the war of 1712, and if he don't die before Tuesday of next week he will have completed the ninety-ninth year of his existence. He was around in 7176, but being only three months old at the time the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, he only sucked his thumbs and indulged the customary squalls for his regular rations on that auspicious day. We hope he may live to visit the Centennial Exhibition.

Our correspondent in York county, says the Columbia *Courant*, informs us that a cat named *Woos*, and a great favorite in the family of Aaron Rambo, near Cross Roads, died a short time since, aged twenty-two years. We are not sufficiently posted as to the age of the feline tribe. Perhaps our friend Albright, of Marietta, could give us some information on the subject. The Harrisburg papers, a short time since, state that a cat in that city died at the age of twenty years, and recorded that as something remarkable. *Woos*, the York county cat, was two years older, and his death was much lamented, as he had qualities rarely found in the cat family. No rats or mice could exist in the house or mill, or the neighborhood where poor *Woos* used to roam. During the latter part of his life his sight got so bad that he could not kill the rats he would catch, and a number of times brought them to the presence of Mr. Rambo, and would look imploringly up in his face and seem to say, kill this rat for me, Aaron, which was done and *Woos* was satisfied. Such is cat instinct.

The Great Tribunal.

Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the merits of all discoveries are judged. A favorable verdict long ago stamped Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the leading invigorant and alterative of the age, and the truthfulness of that decision is constantly receiving fresh corroboration in the daily experience of the most complete and satisfactory accomplished in our very midst. Tribute to its efficacy as a remedy for Malarious complaints, dyspeptic complaints, sleeplessness, general debility, rheumatism and kidney disorders pour in from every quarter; physicians emphatically commend it as a remedy for the most inveterate maladies, and the press indorses the dictum of the profession. Thus the popularity of the reigning tonic stimulant of America is constantly increasing. Worthless preparations fulminated against spirituous preparations by the vendors of such compounds as bitters which the public some time since discovered to be fermented rubbish, and the sales of which are rapidly on the wane.

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Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM Alley, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Jr. W. R. CAMPBELL.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 61 Fifth Avenue,

Corner of Fifth Avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit Issued with Interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Drew Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KEISHON. ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Philada.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, 1875.

The condition of the New York Associated banks, as reported by wire to-day, is as follows:

Loans, increase	$ 501,800
Specie, increase	1,107,400
Legal tenders, decrease	1,902,700
Deposits, increase	157,900
Circulation, decrease	21,600

The bank statement is regarded as quite favorable, and the publication of the statement created quite a confident feeling in Wall street, causing a firmer range of prices for investment and speculative stocks generally. The bear clique in stocks, who were also the bulls in gold, seem to have abandoned for the present at least their imitation of "sqeezing" the gold market, which was quiet all day, closing at 1 14¼.

—The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with April 3, 1875:

Exchanges received	$4,439,159 78
Exchanges delivered	4,459,459 78
Total	$8,878,619 56
Balances paid	$ 780,672 33
Balances received	780,672 30
Total	$1,561,344 72

—There was not much that was novel to note in the local money market to-day. There has been some degree of improvement in the activity of financial circles, caused by the beginning of spring business during the past week, and the passage of the first of April settlements. Reports of a settlement of the wages dispute between the manufacturers and puddlers, whether they had any foundation in fact or not, had some effect on the feeling here. It is generally believed by those who have the best opportunity of forming correct opinions, that the first quarter of the present year closed the most severe of the late troubles to Pittsburgh business, and that while the recovery in our manufacturing circles must be slow, we shall from this time onward see a gradual improvement in the condition of our financial, mercantile and manufacturing interests. On the general prospects of the country, the New York *Shipping List* says:

"Confidence, which, above everything, has been lacking since the panic, is now reviving among capitalists, who are making investments in the various enterprises of the country. Railroad traffic is largely increasing, and all the signs of the times point to a greatly increased movement in commercial and industrial affairs at an early day. The same indications are observable throughout the civilized world, and it may, therefore, be taken for granted that the dawn of a season of renewed prosperity. The causes which operate throughout the world to overcome the consequences of the panic are as general as those which produced them. Fortunately, also, they operate, as a general remark, have about touched bottom, and the transportation facilities, by land and water, have nearly been so low. These are important factors in the trade problem, and cannot fail to make themselves felt in the interchange of the products of the world. The money market remains easy, though there is an increasing demand from the merchants, which is a fair indication that trade is increasing."

—A prominent trade journal makes the following pertinent remarks in connection with the recent operations of the gold clique in New York. While there is room to differ with some of the censures it bestows upon the financial policy of the Government, there can be no doubt that the principles it enunciates are correct. The paper referred to says:

"The downward course of gold during the week has led many to suspect that the gold combination has been dissolved, but experience goes to show that so long as there shall remain in existence both gold and the currency, speculators will seek to corner the market and plunge the community, whenever an opportunity is presented. There are some who are so hopeful as to think this matter will be remedied by some right through the natural laws of trade without any effort towards a resumption of specie payment. But they are simply mistaken. Stability of the currency is absolutely essential to enterprise; without it there can be no assured margin for profit in any business operation. There is little doubt that if there had been a will to place our currency on a stable basis during the last ten years, a way could easily enough have been found. It has been remarked by an eminent authority that the losses in a single year, from the fluctuations of paper not redeemable in specie or its equivalent, are greater than all the losses could be, resulting from a speedy return to specie payments; and these losses are largely borne by the industries of the country. What is wanted is a currency that is stable, and this will never be found in a paper promise not anchored to specie or its equivalent. The question, and until a paper dollar is made the equivalent of gold it is very clear we can not have a enduring prosperity."

—The imports of dry goods at New York for the first three months of 1875, as compared with the three preceding years, were as follows:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	$12,967,922	$12,777,960	$8,815,674	$8,893,914
February	17,556,928	16,882,870	13,481,918	12,770,993
March	17,767,468	14,998,503	12,291,354	14,948,858
Total	$48,444,932	$44,967,460	$34,918,946	$36,309,765

Many of our readers will be interested to see how the totals compare, going back to the beginning of the fiscal year. The largest imports of this description were for the nine months that followed the close of our civil war, but the change from last year is very strongly marked. We give the statement for each year since 1859-60:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR NINE MONTHS FROM JULY 1.

Year.	Value.
1874-5	$ 63,181,032
1873-4	78,891,428
1872-3	89,690,554
1871-2	79,555,000
1870-1	71,939,822
1869-70	70,845,495
1868-9	51,560,822
1867-8	70,845,495
1866-7	51,560,822
1865-6	135,949,914
1864-5	88,451,669
1863-4	67,131,382
1862-3	50,642,826
1861-2	135,949,914
1860-1	88,451,669
1859-60	67,131,382
1858-9	50,642,826
1857-8	135,949,914
1856-7	88,451,669
1855-6	67,131,382
1854-5	50,642,826

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 5, 1875. }

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads.

	Receipts per river and R. R.	Exports per river and R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 29	5,628	.....	1,251
Tuesday, March 30	320	.....	597
Wednesday, March 31	1,484	.....	728
Thursday, April 1	280	.....	1,302
Friday, April 2	1,024	.....	1,147
Saturday, April 3	868	.....	894
Total for week	8,715	.....	5,129
Since Jan. 1	98,347	.....	18,076
To April 3, 1875	107,062	.....	23,205
Same time 1874	466,731	25,339	80,715
Same time 1873	445,008	11,891	140,499
Same time 1872	223,850	14,710	125,548
Same time 1871	205,574	24,159	96,251
Same time 1870	220,057	28,998	74,773
Same time 1869	197,364	17,826	63,572
Same time 1868	252,817	10,002	60,339

BUSINESS.

There has been a very gradual decline in crude throughout the week without much of any change in the volume of business, the experienced from the closing quotations of the previous day. United, at the wells, opened at 1 33⅞ and closed at 1 30@1 30¼. Pithole was more active than for several days past, and declined at 1 22½. Sales:

300 bbls. Upper road, spot	$1 75	1,000 bbls. Upper road, 10 days	1 80
1,000 bbls. Upper road, spot	1 80	500 bbls. Upper road, 10 days	1 80
1,000 bbls. Upper road, spot	1 80	1,000 bbls. Upper road, 10 days	1 80
500 bbls. Upper road, spot	1 77½	500 bbls. Oil City, spot	1 75
4,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50	2,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50
2,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50	2,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50
1,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 47½	1,000 bbls. river district, Union, at wells	1 47½
1,000 bbls. river district, Penna., at wells	1 45	1,000 bbls. river district, Penna., at wells	1 45
2,000 bbls. river district, Penna., at wells	1 42½	2,000 bbls. river district, Penna., at wells	1 42½
3,000 bbls. river district, immediate shipment	1 75	1,000 bbls. river district, immediate shipment	1 76¼
1,000 bbls. river district, immediate shipment	1 76¼		

The refined market has also been dull and drooping with a net decline of the closing figures of last week, of 5@6½c. Transactions have been limited and the market uninteresting.

CRUDE EXPORTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	8,715	8,715

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eleven years:

From January 1st to April 3, 1875	107,062
Same time 1874	466,304
Same time 1873	445,008
Same time 1872	223,850
Same time 1871	205,574
Same time 1870	220,057
Same time 1869	197,364
Same time 1868	252,817
Same time 1867	162,963
Same time 1866	91,607
Same time 1865	37,308

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil cast by the various roads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,302	1,147
Allegheny Valley R. R.	1,917	5,129

The following are the exports of refined oil cast by the various railroads for the past five years from January to April 3d:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penna. R. R.	24,100	14,710	11,891	25,339	
A. V. R. R.	96,251	125,548	140,499	80,715	23,205
Total	120,441	138,258	152,390	115,054	23,205

Saturday.

We quote United, at wells, $1 47½; Union do $1 45; outside lines do $1 42½@1 45; immediate shipment $1 72½@1 75. Sales are slightly increased but continues light, being 16,960 bbls at Parkers and 4,100 at other points.

The Eastern markets are reported lower, which produced an unfavorable impression on the market here and made it weak and drooping. We quote at 11¾@11¾c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 14¾c for prompt delivery; 14¾@14¾c for April.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 14¾@ 14¾c; April delivery 14¾@14¾c.

Baltimore—Refined is quoted at 14¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are dull at $1 20@1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, April 3.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet yesterday on river oil, the decline of about 2c per barrel was experienced from the closing quotations of the previous day. United, at the wells, opened at 1 33⅞ and closed at 1 30@1 30¼. Pithole was more active than for several days past, and declined at 1 22½. Sales:

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1,000 bbls. Upper road, spot	1 80	1,000 bbls. Upper road, 10 days	1 80
500 bbls. Upper road, spot	1 77½	500 bbls. Oil City, spot	1 75
4,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50	2,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50
2,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50	2,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 50
1,000 bbls. river district, United, at wells	1 47½	1,000 bbls. river district, Union, at wells	1 47½
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GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 3, 1875. }

Business to-day was reasonably active in nearly all the wholesale and jobbing branches of trade in this city. The general opinion of business men here is, that no much larger trade than is at present experienced, need be expected until the mills resume work. When that is done a very fair degree of prosperity may be looked for in mercantile circles.

Values are generally steady, and there is not much alteration from the quotations of our last report. The only important exception to the rule of steadiness which have undergone a material advance in many respects. The firmness in potatoes continues about as last reported. Other departments of merchandise are materially unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,361	Apples, bbls	172
Cheese, lbs	102	Onions, bush	1,200
Wheat, bush	400	Barley, bush	915
Rye, bush	40	Oats, bush	4,705
Butter, pkgs	200	Bacon, pcs	2,787
Bacon, tcs	593	Potatoes, bush	3,663
Hay, bales	405		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending to-day:

Flour, bbls	5,097	Apples, bbls	2,679
Cheese, lbs	229	Onions, bush	6,300
Wheat, bush	400	Barley, bush	6,379
Rye, bush	140	Oats, bush	18,755
Butter, pkgs	700	Bacon, pcs	5,763
Bacon, tcs	533	Potatoes, bush	3,663
Hay, bales	3,905		

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Rye, bush	140	Oats, bush	18,755
Butter, pkgs	700	Bacon, pcs	5,763
Bacon, tcs	533	Potatoes, bush	3,663
Hay, bales	3,905		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free on elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Receipts for the past week have been very light, being only 31,878 bushels, of which more than half were oats. Receipts to-day were moderate. Prices remain quotably unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 22; fair to good do, $1 15@1 20; choice amber do $1 15@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was active and strong, as follows: Shelled 70@70c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 69@69½c for mixed; car was in good request and firm at 70@70c per bushel for yellow; 68@68c for mixed. Oats were firm at 47@48c per bushel for prime white; mixed 46@46c. Barley was in better demand than for some time past, selling at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Timothy seed was quoted at $2 60@2 70 per bushel. Flaxseed was in good request and firm at $1 45@1 50 per bushel. Mill Feed—The market is steady at $1 20@1 25 per cwt; short $1 25@1 35 per cwt; chop $1 40@1 45 per cwt; brown middlings sold at $1 25@1 30 per cwt; fine middlings $1 30@1 35 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

Groceries.

There was a fair trade in standard groceries. Prices are firm with coffees moderately active at the advance noted in our last report. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	20c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	25c	Standard B	10c
Prime Rio	24c	Standard extra C	9½c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9½c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	11½c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.			
Young Hyson	50@81 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Gunpowder	50@1 00	Strictly ch'e N.O	70c
Imperial	45@1 00	Prime	65c
Japan	55@1 00	Good	60c
Rosario	25@60	Fair	55c
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25@85	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Syrup drips	45@50c
Choice Carol'a	8½@9c	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Fine	7½@8c	Pearl	6½@7c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Rotting.*	
Alspice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ box	$1 25
Cassia	16½@17½c	Layers, ₱ ½ box	75
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	10@12½c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap, ₱ bx	$1 30
Starline	15 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	7 00
Soda.		N. City Mills, ₱ box	7 00
Bi-carb, in 10-lb kgs	6c	German Mottled	7
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	6c		

TOBACCO—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun rope	55c	Solace A Ready	65@75c
Black Navy	55@56c	Fine Cut Plugs	55@80c
Black Twist	57@60c	Fine Cut	50@70c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Cut and Dry	30@45c
Louisville Navy	62@65c	Scotch Snuff	45@55c
Louisville Cav	60@62½c	Rappee	45@55c
Virginia Navy	56@58c	Sixes Twist	43@45c
Virginia Cav	55@56c	Cigars	$3 50@4 50
Virginia Cav	50@55c	Ponca Seed	3½@3½c
Double Thick	64@66c	Connecticut	27@33
Plantation	60@62½c	Havana	50@1 50
Bright Pounds	63@ 81	Havana	90@1 00

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts for the past week have been changed. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; prime 2 00@2 50; common to medium dull at $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices steady. We quote at 70@75c ₱ gallon, in kegs; for prime; 65@68c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply for prime. Choice hand-picked white navy at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 75@1 85.

BUTTER—Receipts 760 packages. There is a dull and depressed market. We quote extra choice roll at 25@27c; choice do 22@24c. Offerings were at 20@24c for prime; 15@18c for common to fair.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 40@43c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@36c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Limburger 17@17½c; Swiss is unimportant.

EGGS—There was a fair market with a light supply. We quote at 24@25c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: Prime at 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@30c; mixed qualities 30c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple drips in Kegs at 40; in barrels at 25.

POTATOES—Receipts for the week are 5,625 bush. The market is steady at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel for Carters and Burbanks; sales on track were moderately active at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel for peachblows; $1 00@1 05 for Carters.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESER

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily, to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30 088	47	80	Calm.	.....	Fair.
2 P.M.	29 999	63	34	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30 164	57 5	62	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.102 Highest thermom...68
Mean thermometer.....52 Lowest thermom...31

Beaver College.

Spring session opens April 20. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. mth

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15th. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue.

I. O. O. F. Elections.

At the regular semi-annual election of Zoeco Lodge, No. 385, I. O. O. F., the following officers were chosen: C. W. Smith, N. G.; Geo. W. Rohitzer, V. G.; Wm. Ludenberg, Assistant Secretary; Daniel Crawford, Trustee.

Our Lodge, No. 883, I. O. O. F., on Butler street, Fifteenth ward, elected the following officers to serve the ensuing term: H. Graham, N. G.; J. Zacharias, V. G.; J. Sarby, Secretary; J. Daubenmeyer, Assistant Secretary; H. Beers, Treasurer. This lodge, although not yet a year old, has more than doubled its original number, and in a financial point of view is in a prosperous condition.

The County Prison Board.

The County Prison Board met on Saturday, when a communication from George R. White, President of the Board of Managers of the Workhouse, declining positively a re-election, was received.

It was decided to put up book shelves in the jail.

The following Board of Managers for the Workhouse for the ensuing year were chosen: Hugh McNiel, Richard Hays, C. J. Shultz, James Kelly, James Albree.

The report of Warden Smith, of the jail, for the quarter commencing January 1st and closing March 31, 1875, showed 321 court prisoners received; 353 court prisoners discharged; summary convictions received, 618; summary convictions discharged, 639; total number of court prisoners in jail on March 31st, 82; total number of summary convictions, 17.

Discriminating Against Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad are now shipping flour from Chicago *via* Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, at the same rate as to Pittsburgh, white shipments to New York by the same route are only $10 00 a car-load.

We are not surprised to learn that our business men, such as F. W. Jenkins & Bro., flour merchants; E. H. Myers & Co., pork packers, and William Welsh & Co., grain dealers, are now shipping by the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The Fort Wayne officers will soon realize *that they no longer have a monopoly* and our city merchants will no longer be imposed upon.

Fire in the East End.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the fire department responded to a summons from box 215, corner of Frankstown and Lincoln avenues, East End, and the firemen had more than an hour's work. Two frame dwellings on Liberty avenue, between Frankstown avenue and the railroad, belonging to John H. Miller and Peter Kenney, respectively, were on fire. The flames were first discovered in the house of Kenney, which was unoccupied. They communicated to the roof and reached the other house before they were extinguished. The loss it is thought by Chief White will not exceed $500. Upon examination it was ascertained that the fire originated in a part of the house not reached by the flues of the other house, and hence it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Centennial Tea Parties.

The series of tea parties to be given this week at Library Hall, in aid of the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia in July next, should, and no doubt will be the leading attraction in the city during their continuance. The parties will be given Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given for the young folks. When we consider the fact that about two hundred and fifty of the leading ladies of the city, acting in connection with the Centennial Committee, have the management of the affair, we can safely promise that it will be a complete and pronounced success. Tickets of admission will be sold at one dollar each, and can be procured of the Lady Managers (whose names are given in the advertisement published in another column), at the music and book stores and at the door.

Consolidation of Papers.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, the oldest literary and family paper in the United States, and the *People's Monthly*, of this city, one of the best illustrated papers outside of New York, have been consolidated, combining all the popular features of both papers, and will hereafter be published as an illustrated weekly. The new paper will continue to give the pleasant and instructive reading which made the *Post* and the *Monthly* always welcome visitors in every well-regulated home, while its illustrations will comprise subjects of passing and general interest. This combination gives the new enterprise a very large circulation. The new publication will be called the *Saturday Evening Post*. The publishers' address will be Walker, Reed & Co., 122 and 124 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Another Mauling Match.

Ben. Hogan, of Petrolia, who is at present giving sparring exhibitions in New York, issued a challenge to Tom Allen last week, inviting that person to fight him for $2,500 a side. Tom has accepted the challenge, and last Saturday Sam French, of this city, received from him a deposit of $250. When this became known, the Gladiator club—an organization composed of about sixty sporting men of this city who are friendly to the St. Louis pugilist—held a meeting at French's London House, on Tenth street, and put up another $250, making $500 up for Allen, as the first deposit, to fight Hogan for any amount from $5,000 to $20,000. The money is now ready at French's, and will be placed in any responsible man's hands or in bank, to bind the match. It is Hogan's next move. Allen says he will fight Ben. in the same ring and on the same day—June 17th—of his match with George Rooke.

The Grocery Trade.

Notwithstanding the dullness occasioned by existing differences between manufacturers and their workmen, our leading grocers report their business in a satisfactory condition. During an interview which one of our reporters lately had with the members of the well known firm of Johnson, Colvin & Co., it was learned that they have made extensive preparations to accommodate their spring trade, and have just now in store a large and well selected stock of all articles in their line. Their warehouse, located at No. 120 Second and 149 First avenue, which is one of the largest in the city, is almost entirely filled with goods now awaiting orders from the trade. One of the specialties with this house is tobacco, and their stock of tobacco and cigars is at present quite surprising many of the finest brands manufactured. Among these are such favorites as *their own* "Standard," "Pure Gold," "Just Suits," and "Middy's Delight." The firm give special attention to New Orleans sugar and molasses, and dealers can do no better than to order these goods from this house. Messrs. Johnson, Colvin & Co. also informed our representative that they are now putting up a roasted coffee which has been pronounced, after a fair test, superior to any other on the market. As the firm designated has undoubted facilities for satisfactorily supplying the wants of retail dealers, the latter will find it to their advantage to visit them before making their arrangements for their spring stocks.

COCK FIGHTING.

A Night Raid by Officers of the Humane Society.

The officers of the Humane Society have turned their attention to the cruel and unlawful practice of cock fighting, and a raid, made under the direction of Agent Dean, on Saturday night, was very successful. The agent had been informed that every Saturday night the practice was continued in an abandoned coal pit belonging to Keeling & Co., at the head of Twenty-first street, South Side. He made information before and six other officers reached the spot about eleven o'clock. Entrance to the place was narrow and difficult, and with the six who were captured the egress was still more troublesome. There were ten or a dozen men witnessing a fight, and the six captured gave their names as H. S. Wilhelm, Gert Dell, John Simmons, Patrick McLaughlin. The officers also captured a number of the fowls. The parties, with the exception of Rogers and Hixenbaugh, who were released on twenty-five dollars bail, were committed to the lock-up to await a hearing on a charge of cruelty to animals, in which Agent Dean is prosecutor. The fowls—ten in number—were taken charge of by the Squire, where the owners can have them by calling, proving property, and paying costs incident on their keeping, and a few other contingent expenses. A hearing in the case will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

AGENT DEAN, of the Humane Society, posted himself at the Oakland car station for several hours yesterday, much to the annoyance of the officers of the road.

THE BOILERS RIOT.

Hearing in the Cases of the Alleged Rioters—The Defendants Held for Trial.

Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the cases of the Commonwealth against Hugh Savage, Edward Rogers, Thomas Crook and John Dempsey, charged with riot, came up for a hearing before Mayor McCarthy. The allegation against the defendants is, that on Tuesday afternoon they, in conjunction with many other persons, assembled on the streets in the Twenty-fourth ward of this city, and conducted themselves in a riotous and turbulent manner, and that they attacked and beat with stones, bricks and other missiles two colored men named Melvin Gaines and William Johnson.

Officer McCoy, the prosecuting witness in the case, testified that a large crowd pursued the colored man, and threw missiles at them. The defendants were present and participated in the riot.

Officer Allen came upon the scene, on Sarah street, where the riot was in progress, Officer McCoy having in charge the colored puddlers; he assisted McCoy in taking them down to the lock up, when the crowd followed, hallooing, "Kill the black s— of b—," and other such things, as well as throwing stones at them. The witness, however, could not identify any one of the defendants as being in the riot as a party.

Other witnesses testified, corroborating the statements of the officers.

At this stage of the case, Mr. Watson, attorney for the prosecution, said he didn't think it was necessary to offer any further testimony, as it would be only in corroboration of that already heard. It had been proved that the defendants were in the riotous crowd—and he thought that was all that was necessary.

Mayor McCarthy said if the defendants were present during the progress of the riot, although not active participants therein, they were liable to indictment for riot.

Mr. Reardon, counsel for the defense, said "I would like to see your law for that."

Mayor McCarthy here read from "McKinney's American Magistrate," page 658:

"In riotous and tumultuous assemblies, all who are present, and not actually assistant in their suppression in the first instance, are, in presumption of law, participants, and the obligation is cast upon a person so circumstanced, in his defense, to prove his actual non-interference."

Also, from the same authority, page 659:

"Every person who encourages, promotes and takes part in riot, whether by words, signs, or gestures, or by wearing badges or ensigns of the rioters, is himself to be considered as such for in this crime all concerned are principals."

THE HEARING ADJOURNED.

Mr. Reardon said the only evidence against the defendants was that of officer McCoy, and he would't believe him on oath. This remark was greeted with a cheer from the crowd of workingmen present, whereupon the Mayor announced that the hearing was adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon.

The office was then cleared of spectators. At two o'clock, when the case was resumed, about fifty policemen were present, and mingled with the crowd. Mayor McCarthy thought it proper to take this precaution to check the disorderly propensity which he thought he discovered in the large body of spectators at the first hearing. Now there was good order.

Mr. Watson intimated that the manufacturers were taking an interest in this prosecution, and that they were determined to protect all parties in their employ.

Mr. Reardon said the manufacturing interests had nothing to do with the case. It had been asserted that the colored men whose persons assaulted were puddlers employed by the Pittsburgh Bolt Company. He did not recognize that company in this matter. One of the Mayors police was the prosecutor.

William Johnson, one of the colored men in the case, was sworn. He was with Gaines (the colored puddler) at the time of the riot. He and Gaines at Lyle Bolt Works, and agreed to escort him over to the South Side to see a colored man named Jackson. They crossed the river to the South Side, and when they reached the bank they were met by three or four white men with sticks and clubs in their hands. Crook, Rodgers and Dempsey were three of the party. Upon going up the bank one of the men approached witness and asked him if he was a puddler. He said "no." They then asked Gaines the same question, but he didn't answer them. They followed witness and Gaines until at last the latter said he was a puddler. At Thirteenth street their pursuers left them, and when witness and Gaines got about two squares further down were met by a large crowd, Savage and Crook being among the number. At Twenty-seventh street one of the men struck Gaines twice; then Crook hit witness on the eye and several of them hit him upon the back, knocking him down from one side of the street to the other; finally witness was hit on the head with a brick and knocked down; he then got up and ran away, losing Gaines in the excitement.

Melvin Gaines, the colored puddler, was next put upon the stand. He testified that he had been in Pittsburgh but four days, coming here from Richmond, having served as a soldier during the war. He corroborated the story of Johnson, and positively identified all four defendants as the parties who met them on the river bank and wanted to know if he was a puddler. Not answering, one of them said, "Yes, the s—of-a——, he is. He has nobmails in his shoes." After they had got up street and the crowd had collected to assist them, Gaines says "believing that I would be killed, I said I wouldn't die with the lie in my mouth and I told them I was a puddler." "Then we're going to kill you," said one of them. "Very well," said Gaines, and Dempsey hit him on the head three times with a brick until the brick broke in two. Two or three then beat him, and Gaines at last fought away to Wolf's store, until the officers came and took him to a place of safety.

After several other witnesses had testified on the part of the prosecution, a number of witnesses were called for the defense.

Edward Rodgers, one of the defendants, swore that he was not in the crowd at the time of the riot, but was in another part of the city. Several others—boilers—testified that Rodgers took no part in the riot, and that they did not see any of the defendants participating in the disturbance.

At the conclusion of the testimony the Mayor said he would require bail in $1,000 each for the appearance of the defendants at court to answer charges of riot. Dempsey was committed in default and the other three furnished bail.

"TO BE HANGED BY THE NECK."

Murray and Meyers, the Murderers of Farmer Wahl, Receive their Sentence.

Saturday morning Murray and Meyers, convicted of the murder of Gotthardt Wahl, on the Perrysville road, last November, were brought into the Criminal Court to receive the sentence of the Court. As the trial of these men took place quite recently, the circumstances of the murder must still be fresh in the minds of the readers of this paper. When the prisoners were brought into court, and after the District Attorney had moved for judgment in their cases, they were directed to stand up, when Judge Ewing said:

William Murray and Frederick Meyers: You have been jointly indicted for the murder of Gotthardt Wahl, and you have each been separately convicted of murder of the first degree. What, Murray, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

Murray kept his eyes on the floor and remained silent.

Judge Ewing—Frederick Meyers, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

Meyers muttered something which sounded like "I don't wish to say anything," when Judge Ewing continued:

After a careful and patient trial, in which you have been faithfully defended by skillful, experienced and eloquent counsel, you have each been convicted on very ample and conclusive testimony—such testimony as to leave no doubt on the minds of either court or jury as to your guilt.

We are now called upon to perform an exceedingly painful duty. Be assured that we do not desire to add an unnecessary pang to your sufferings. But desiring your eternal welfare here in the dread solemnities of this hour as a man may speak to his fellow man or brother to brother, we earnestly entreat you to prepare for eternity. Place your trust in God, who is able to save to the uttermost. He is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. He knows all our frailties and is ever ready to forgive and save all who come unto Him. To those who obtain that forgiveness and salvation, there is a brighter, better world beyond this, where sin and sorrow and suffering never come.

At this point the three Judges (Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White) rose, when everybody in the court room followed their example, and rose at the same instant.

Judge Ewing proceeded: William Murray—The sentence of the law is that you, William Murray, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny county, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution at such time as the Governor of this Commonwealth by his warrant may appoint, and that then and there you be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul.

The same sentence was then pronounced on Meyers, when the prisoners were taken back to their cells.

The prisoners preserved a calm exterior during the terrible ordeal, and walked out of the room and back to the jail without exhibiting the slightest sign of emotion. It now remains for the Governor to sign the death warrants, fixing the day of execution, when these miserable men will expiate their terrible crime on the scaffold.

The Place to Go.

Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth avenue, has again placed this office under obligations for a supply of current literature. He is always up to the times in procuring the latest novelties in notions, while his stock of albums, pocket-books, stereoscopic goods, etc., will compare favorably with that of any house here or elsewhere.

OUR THOROUGHFARES.

Meeting of the Street and Road Committees—Improvements Proposed—Contracts Awarded—Other Important Business.

On Saturday both the Street and Road Committees of Pittsburgh Councils met.

THE STREET COMMITTEE

convened in the evening, with Mr. Fulton in the chair.

The March pay-rolls were first considered, and then bills, all of which were approved.

The sub-committee appointed to report on the construction of a sewer on Washington street reported favorably, providing the property holders on the west side of the street, who have drainage to the sewer, are only assessed for surface drainage.

In the matter of the improvement of Cresson street, the sub-committee reported to sustain the Street Committee in refusing to do anything, and that the City Solicitor be instructed to enter suit against Edward Bailey, a property holder on that thoroughfare, for maintaining the street in front of his premises in an impassable condition.

The Committee appointed on the difficulty between the Connellsville Railroad Company and Mr. Evenson, McCrum & Co., on the paving of Second avenue, handed in ordinances from each party, which were ordered to be filed.

A petition for an appropriation of $200 for the improvement of Second Avenue Park was referred, after some discussion, to the City Property Committee.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders named:

Grading and paving of Edwards alley—Kelly & Doran.

Erection of Chestnut street steps—Robert Reno.

Grading of Yard's alley—Robert Reno.

Sawmill run bridge—Robert Reno.

Winebiddle street—J. J. Booth.

Sewer castings—Dickson, Marshall & Co.

An ordinance was presented for the erection of the Thirty-third street bridge. An ordinance on this matter was presented two years ago, and a contract drawn up between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the latter to erect the bridge and the city the approaches thereto. Since then nothing has been done, and the ordinance, as stated above, was handed in. After considerable discussion it was finally decided that the committee meet on the ground on Wednesday afternoon, and see what can be done in the premises.

Petition for the grading and paving of Hatfield street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Ordinance ordered.

Assessment of Garden alley. Approved.

Assessment of Forty-second street, between Butler and Penn. Approved.

Resolution passed ordering the payment for the grading of Cherry alley from Fourth avenue to Diamond street.

Petition for the opening of Virginia avenue, Thirty fifth ward.

Petition for the grading of Magee street, from Locust to Bluff streets.

Improving of Locust street at the corner of Marion.

Improvement of board walks on Arch street and James avenue.

Petition against the opening of School alley.

All of which were favorably acted upon.

A resolution was offered that the committee be instructed, so far as practicable, to insist on property owners in the paving of alleys abuts on paved streets, to have their sidewalks paved at the earliest possible moment.

Adjourned.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE

met in the afternoon, Mr. Breed in the chair.

Petition of H. Vanvoorhis for damages caused by the grading of Forbes street, whereby his fences, &c., were destroyed. Received and filed.

Petition for opening of Lake street. Ordinance ordered.

Petition for grading Lake street. Ordinance ordered.

Petition for opening Murray avenue, between Forbes street and Forward avenue. Ordinance ordered.

Petition for grading Wilson street, between Spring and Ridge streets. Ordinance ordered.

An ordinance locating the line of Negley run street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Petition from James Brady and Michael Dolan for reduction of assessment for grading Negley avenue. Petitioners set forth that as their property does not front on the aforesaid avenue they should be released from assessment. A resolution was passed for refunding the assessment and charge to contingent fund.

An ordinance was read, providing for the letting of contracts for paving.

Mr. Aull moved that it be affirmatively recommended to Councils. Carried.

For opening Weyman street. Ordinance ordered.

Petition for leave to lay a crossing and change the curb on Short street. It was moved to order an ordinances. Carried.

Petition for grading Homewood avenue from Penn to Frankstown avenue. Ordinance ordered.

Petition for grading Homewood avenue between seven points. Some discussion ensued here, but an ordinance was ordered.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the Jumonville street in accordance with the city district plan, was lost.

Mr. Aull then moved to refer the matter to a committee of three with orders to report at the next meeting.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Bruce, Evans and McConnell.

Mr. Aull, as chairman, asked that the committee of the First district be directed to cut a road across Forbes street at Atwood street.

The application was referred to a subcommittee, with power to act.

A communication was read relative to assessments for the construction of a bridge over Watson hollow.

Received and filed.

Dr. Evans moved for the preparation of an ordinance for the erection of an iron bridge over Watson hollow. Carried.

Mr. Aull read a paper from the Appropriation Committee, recommending the following division of funds:

First district	$ 8,500
Second district	9,750
Third district	11,750

The report was adopted.

The assessments for grading Greenfield avenue were approved, as also were the assessments for grading Negley avenue.

Mr. Aull moved to open the bids for the grading of Craig Street. Carried.

The bids were as follows:

Torrence & Armstrong, 21½c per cubic yard.

J. J. Booth, 21c per cubic yard.

Evan Jones, 33c per cubic yard.

W. Young, 45c per cubic yard.

Dennis O'Driscoll, 27c per cubic yard.

Barney Burns, 20c per cubic yard.

C. Rote, 21c per cubic yard.

The contract was awarded to Burns, he being the lowest bidder.

Mr. Evans moved that a sub-committee of each district be authorized to go around with their Commissioner and report what amount of material is needed in each district, in order that proposals for the same may be advertised. Carried, after some discussion.

It was moved and carried that the committee proceed in a body to examine some stone contracted for, in the quarry at Shady Lane, Mr. Evans saying it was not as good as represented.

After the pay-rolls of the three districts were examined and approved, Mr. Aull offered a resolution, that hereafter no pay-rolls should be approved by this committee until they had been examined by their respective sub-committees. On motion, it was carried.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night, and through the entire week, the famous Kiralfys will exhibit their spectacular drama of "The Deluge." The scenery they bring with them is said to be both novel and beautiful. Some grand, realistic effects will be shown, such as a genuine deluge of real water covering the stage. The large family of acrobats will assist in the entertainment, and altogether the attractions are extraordinary.

Trimblies Varieties Theate'r.

Talk about your big shows; but Fred Aims furnishes one, this week, that "knocks them all." First on the list of performers come Mr. and Mrs. George Ware, vocalists from the other side of the briny; Cool Burgess, the funniest of all the imitators of the frisky plantation darkey; Nellie Brooks and George Kurtz, with their musical sketches; Emerson and Clark, Ethiopian prancers; the already popular Lillian sisters, Joe. Lang, Harry Bryant, Baker and Doyle, H. W. Williams, Ned Campbell, G. W. Herman, Lucy Clifton, and others. When it is known that Manager Aims disburses $1,000 per week in salaries to his company, some conception may be had of the magnitude of his undertaking.

Events of To-Day.

At the Academy of Music, on Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday afternoon, Lecocq's last great success in the way of opera bouffe, "Girofle and Girofla," will be performed by a very strong company of artists from the principal theaters of Paris, under the direction of Messrs. Grau and Chizzola. The sale of seats will commence at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street, on Wednesday morning.

Blind Tom.

This wonderful performer on the piano will give entertainments at Library Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, Saturday afternoon and Monday evening. The sale of reserved places is going on at Shleb's music store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

Carncross & Dixey.

Carncross and Dixey's minstrels will begin a week's engagement at Library Hall on Monday evening next. Everybody will want to hear them.

A Warning to Paren's.

A friend of ours, when on a visit to New York three years ago, bought a small gold neck chain for his little two year old boy, and placed it on his neck as soon as he returned. He is now nearly five years old; during the fine days of last week he was permitted to play on the streets; when his mother was undressing him on Friday evening the chain was gone, evidently removed from the child's neck by some person he had met, or by some of his larger playmates. Parents should not permit small children to go on the street with any valuable ornaments on their persons.

SERMON BY A LADY.

The Rev. Miss Chapin at the Universalist Church—"Now is the Day of Salvation."

The Reverand Miss Chapin, of Lansing, Michigan, occupied the pulpit of the Universalist church, corner of Grant and Third streets, yesterday, and preached to a large congregation.

Miss Chapin is a portly, fine looking lady, apparently on the shady side of thirty. She wore a plain black dress relieved by a white collar and neck-tie. She has a fine growth of hair, which was plainly arranged in a roll at the back. Her complexion has that ruddy glow which the healthful breezes and fresh air of the West are almost sure to impart. Her graceful manners, agreeable voice, and quiet, easy, yet earnest and enthusiastic delivery, are sure to secure the attention of her hearers in the beginning, and hold it to the end of her discourse.

Miss Chapin selected for her text Second Corinthians, sixth chapter, and last part of the second verse: "Now is the day of salvation." She said in substance: "The idea of salvation in the Christian Church is the interesting one to Christians. With an open Bible in our hands we have a right to expect that all Christians should be able to give, not only a statement of the nature of salvation, but the statement should be in accordance with Christian teachings. So far from this being the case, however, there is generally a misconception of, the whole subject. It sometimes suggest something far off, something unreal. Indeed, the whole subject of religion has, through all ages, been enveloped in clouds of mystery. Early Christianity was burdened with superstition, and ceremonies from the forms of heathenism were engrafted upon the church. Something of this has been handed down from century to century. We are kept from seeing and performing the practical religion of Jesus Christ.

We are accustomed to hold religious truth quite different from other truths—as something vague and immaterial. A truth requires material things, things actual, things we can see, feel and hear. Truths are founded on laws of the senses—laws of cause and effect. Facts of science are tangible, real; we believe them matters of great importance, to see them now and here. But the things of higher truths, spiritual truths, seem of little practical value for the present time. We are accustomed to look upon *these* truths in accordance with the idea of their prospective value.

It is a popular sentiment that religion relates to the future, and its great business is the salvation of the soul. The common idea of salvation is, that it is going to Heaven. The idea of believers in this respect is much the same. The difference consists in the number, and not in the time and place of saving. When the human mind attempts to grasp the idea, it gropes in the dim shades and mists of the future, and attempts to discern things that are over the River. Many attempt to make the world better, and elevate the human race find this idea in the way. Present duty, present want. I regard for the time being as of little practical importance. The other is so far away, so incomprehensible.

John Wesley spoke truly when he said "By salvation, I mean present deliverance from sin. Any idea of salvation which is destitute of this element of present deliverance from sin is hopelessly deficient." I would not be understood to mean that religious truth is not different in any respect from other truths; it is to me infinitely more sacred, more precious, but I insist it is none the less present, real and practical, on account of this.

There is not ing whatever comes so near, nothing so exactly real, so absolutely matter of fact, and of such present importance as the salvation of God. It is a deliverance from evil, from wrong, from duty, from the power of sin. It is a present salvation. We cannot come into possession prospectively. If salvation is not ours today, we have no part in it at all. It is a present condition of purity or it is nothing. Thus we are brought to see the meaning of the text "Now is the day of salvation."

In the New Testament there are few allusions to the future; it has a bearing on the all important *now*. "Now is the judgment of this world;" "to-day thou wilt hear His voice;" "now faith, hope, charity;" "now is the acceptable time;" all the way through. If we sit down and study the New Testament, we shall find that nearly the whole book is in the indicative mood and present tense.

The present moment only is ours in which to live; the past is gone forever, and the future is unknown. We should employ every moment as it comes to us to acquire wealth only by diligent business and economy in daily life; each moment, each day has its own duties. If we occupy to-day in doing the work of yesterday, to-day's duties are neglected. We all know the temptation to procrastinate.

We let churches, schools, libraries, temperance societies, and all manner of reformatory efforts languish because we cannot attend to them very well just now. It is needless to speak of this common experience of ours. We all know too well that the absolute *now* is the day of salvation."

After illustrating in the manner in which we build "air castles" and neglect great works which are never accomplished, Miss Chapin said: Just so, many men and women go through life. They see what grand things *might* be done, but never do them. We all know just such people, men and women of splendid gifts stand enrapt with the glorious work that might be done, and that they even *mean* to do some time. Ah, if we could only realize that *now* is the day of salvation.

CAROLUS.

ALLEGHENY WHARF COMMITTEE.

Meeting on Saturday—Improvements Proposed.

A meeting of the Allegheny Wharf Committee was held on Saturday evening, Mr. Halliday in the chair.

After some discussion, the Wharfmaster was authorized to refund to Mr. McCarthy $285, paid under January 1st, 1875, on account of the improvements made by the lessee, and also his leaving the dump boat for use of the city.

The Wharfmaster Buchanan reported that he had one man employed to keep the wharf in order.

Mr. Kerr stated that a resolution had been handed to him to present to Councils asking for the clearing of the Allegheny wharf to allow a landing place. He said that as it was, all lumber coming down the river had to land on the Pittsburg side, as there was no place for them to get in on this side.

On motion, it was decided that this committee visit the wharf as a committee of the whole, in connection with the Wharfmaster, and see what can be done.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of George Gerst a restraining order was issued, the matter of the sale setting the 19th inst. as a time for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shaffer.

The report of the assignee in the case of G. Watson, bankrupt, was received.

The cases of the First National Bank of Warren vs. J. K. Palmer, and the Warren Savings Bank vs. the same were ordered for trial at the May term.

An injunction was granted in the case of John A. Carothers, bankrupt.

The selection of Joseph Mitchell as assignee in the case of Frank Ardary was approved.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Storrett, Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Boyd & Co. vs. T. F. Phillips, the jury found for plaintiffs for $716 43.

In the divorce case of Cora J. Ahl, by her next friend, vs. Wm. A. Ahl, Hon. John C. Newmyer was appointed examiner.

In the case of the German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum vs. the Pittsburgh *Republicaner et al*, Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed master and examiner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thomas Sull to John W. Sull, S. J. Chamberlin, John Beam and Henry Large, Jr., were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Bro. to George McFerron *et al.*, the bond of the assignees was presented and approved.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cluley vs. McKelvy *et al.*; Lanahan & Co. vs. Lacy; McKelvy *et al.* vs. Thaw *et al.* (2); Culmer vs. Culmer Spring Co.; Murdock, guardian, vs. Wilmuth; Crawford vs. Mulholland *et al.*; Stillerick *et al.* vs. Ront *et. al.*; Hoerr vs. Rebbed; Voll vs. Schmidt; Voll vs. Friday; Miller vs. Scanlon; Aikens vs. McConnell *et al.*; Tobias vs. Bell *et al.*; Barr vs. Tocaci *et al.*; Goff & Son vs. Duff; Steinert vs. Gelz.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hage vs. Overbeck *et al;* Mills vs. Jamison *et al;* Wilton vs. Blume; Dean vs. Snodgrass; Galligher, trustee of Dollar Savings Bank, vs. Tyler (2).

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Charles Ross, convicted of feloniously entering a building, and larceny, charged by Chas. Uhlinger, was sentenced to the Workhouse for eighteen months.

James Lowrie, having pleaded *nolo contendere* to assault and battery, charged by Wm. Herren, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

James Donohue, for selling a lottery ticket, charged by Henry Myers, was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

John Gleason, for robbery, charged by William Williams, was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Henry Koerman, Jr., for fornication and bastardy, charged by Isabella Burns, received the usual sentence.

Thomas Claire, for selling liquor on Sunday and to minors, was sentenced to pay a fine of seventy-five dollars on each indictment, making $150 in all, and for selling without license, $100, making $250 in all. A *nolle pros* was allowed us to several other indictments for illegal liquor selling.

B. Ross was the prosecutor in all.

Thomas Howard and James Howard, indicted for felonious assault on Alex. King, but convicted only of simple assault and recommended to the mercy of the Court, were each sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, to be paid within thirty days.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Robert M. Donough, John H. Thorp, Adam Gipp (2), Daniel Haggerty, Jacob Carle, Jr., John Sullivan, David Croft, Robert Anderson (2), George Groff, Andrew Bush, Thomas I. Dunn *et al.*, I. Hazlett, W. T. White *et al.*, M. Gowan, Bryan Barrett *et al.*, J White *et al.* Pat Monahan *et al.*, (3), J. J. Hayes *et al.*, John Gilmore, Warner Powell, Charles Bell.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Writs of Error in Criminal Cases.

Before leaving Philadelphia Chief Justice Agnew filed in the Prothonotary's office the following opinion relating to the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases:

Commonwealth vs. John L. Ferguson, Western District. Application by defendant for a writ of error to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county.

Per Curiam—There is no sufficient ground shown for an allocatur in this case. It is a settled practice in this court to allow no writ of error in a criminal cause for technical reasons only. There must be a ground plainly affecting the merits of the case. This course is essential to a proper administration of the criminal law. After a fair and regular trial upon the merits, and a conviction and sentence, punishment should follow swiftly, that offenders may learn the retribution which is justly due to the commission of crime. The wide door, unwisely opened by the act of May, 1874, to the review of criminal causes, will fill the court with writs of error, and delay the punishment of offenders to the great detriment of the public interest. We must, therefore, watch reasonably the grounds on which writs of error are asked to be allowed. This case, it is true, is more of a civil than a criminal nature, the indictment being for nuisance in fencing up a public road under a claim of right. But the principles as to the allocatur are the same. The Pandora's box opened by the act of 1874 renders it necessary to be known that writs of error in the felonies and misdemeanors troubles in the Quarter Sessions will not be allowed except for good cause affecting the merits. The defendant asked the Court to instruct the jury that *under all the evidence* there could not be a conviction. The prayer was properly refused. If such an exception can be assigned for error, it would be equivalent to an appeal and retrial of the cause in this Court. It is also contrary to the genius and spirit of the trial by jury in criminal cases, where the jury have the right to return a special verdict, and this in effect to decide both the law and the facts. It is impossible to present to us, upon paper, for review, the testimony delivered orally. It would be to make us judges of the facts in the absence of the witnesses, and would often defeat the ends of justice. This general view ought to forbid the general review of the facts, and the act of 1874, when properly understood, does not admit of it. The part which applies to minor offenses and misdemeanors says: "In all other criminal cases exceptions to the aforsaid may be taken," etc. This refers us to the preceding part of the act to define what are the exceptions allowed. That portion refers to the trial of felonies, homicides and offences exclusively triable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions. The cutter, Mr. C. A. Muhlenbring, as it is needless to say to the majority of our readers, is a first-class artist, who never fails to effect a perfect fit and to give unlimited satisfaction. The spring stock is now all in and consists of the greatest variety of the most stylish English suiting material to be found in the market. Gentlemen, do not bother here or East than order their spring suits from Mr. Buchlon, No. 54 Sixth street.

For the Latest Styles of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s

In Addition to the Large Line of Samples now being shown at the Monongahela House, Mr. Marion Wanamaker has just received a new lot, making it the largest assortment of goods to select from ever offered in this city. Messrs. J. D. Parker & Co., No. 291 Liberty street.

Hat Bucks from $9 50 to $225 00, at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a perfect cure will be effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, so that it can be raised with easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off. The patient must then rest and the lungs do heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, and thereby excite the liver to action, removing all obstructions, relax the gall duct, so bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative for the month of March is to be decided by the Central Board.

It is said that the Monongahela Water Company have decided to postpone the extension of their mains to the hill wards of the South Side.

JOSIAH COHEN, Esq., attorney for the Central Board of Education, is to give an opinion on the question of the Wilkins school district as it pertains to the city.

A break occurred in the water main on Wood street, near the office of the *Post*, last night, and the cellar at that establishment was nearly filled with water before the could be turned off.

"WHAT does an old man know about flying kites," said a little four year-old, the other day, to an old gentleman who had aroused his indignation by offering some advice concerning a kite that refused to go up.

AS EXTENSIVE land-slide occurred about eleven o'clock last night, near the Ft. Wayne, on the South Side, covering the Pan Handle Railroad tracks with several tons of rocks and earth. A large force of workmen are now ordered to remove the obstructions from the track.

THERE will be a spelling match to-morrow evening at Knap's Battery Armory, Penn avenue, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Hope Mission Sabbath School. Mr. Mills, of Ohio, will be schoolmaster, and Messrs. D. W. Semple and Edward Bryan captains. Only ten cents will be charged for admission.

THE Music Committee of the Central Board of Education met on Saturday and organized by the election of Thomas J. Craig, Esq., Chairman. One of the music teachers having been relieved of his duties in the Fifth ward (late Thirty-seventh ward) school, a slight change was made in the teachers' schedule to allow more time for the study in the Mt. Albion and the Linco